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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

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NO. 12.

THE Public Documents, or Printing, Bill is now in its critical stage in Congress. The Senate passed it nearly as originally drawn, in which shape it held very closely to the lines indicated by the American Library Association as the most practicable, efficient, and economical system of distributing government publications, now recklessly and wastefully scattered here and there. The House struck out from the bill the provision for a centralized supervision of distributing, from the economical motive that the proposed bureau might be cumbrous and costly. The economy of such a bureau is, to those who have most carefully studied the subject, a strong reason for it. The bill is now in Conference Committee. Every librarian should write at once to his representatives in Congress to ask the passage of the bill in its original form, and do everything that he can in its favor.

AFTER six years of delay, the Tilden Trust has at last been able to take a step towards the realization of Mr. Tilden's wishes. In the re-division of the estate, after the courts had declared his will invalid, the Trust was able, by the generosity of one of the heirs, to retain about \$2,000,000 for the purposes to which Mr. Tilden had intended to devote nearly \$6,000,000. With this sum at their absolute disposal, the trustees have been able to act. In a letter to the city authorities they virtually pledge the Trust to the stocking and operation of a free public library, if the city will merely build them a library building. In other words, they will spend between \$80,000 and \$100,000 yearly for the benefit of the city, if the city will give them proper facilities for doing so. There should certainly be no hesitation concerning this offer. There is now hardly a city of 200,000 inhabitants in this country which does not have a free public library supported solely by municipal taxation. The only public library in a city of size that has advantages at all approaching this offered condition is the Enoch Pratt Library in Baltimore, and the terms on which that library was organized and is operated are much

more onerous than the terms offered to New York. There may be questions as to size, location, and other details. There should be none as to the prompt acceptance of the offer.

MR. BIGELOW, the president of the trustees, in the article we reprinted in our September issue, urges the utilization of Bryant Park for the site of a library building. Had that spot been planned beforehand, it could not be better situated. It is now practically the centre of the city, on one of its three great thoroughfares, and but two blocks from the other two. Only a block away is the terminus of the greatest New York railroad, which brings and takes away thousands of suburbanites daily. Within a quarter of a mile is every important line of transit to the different parts of the city. The park in itself would be a setting for the building not equalled at any library in this country, and the library would add to its beauty, and make a whole that would be the pride of New York. Nothing but politics will prevent its utilization as the location for the library.

AND therein lies the whole of the possibilities that New York will not gain the whole advantage that she should from Mr. Tilden's money. Individual and public sentiment, if it could find expression, would be practically united in deciding the matter as Mr. Bigelow wishes. But there is more than one political influence opposed to the use of Bryant Park. The decision on the general proposition will be met with more or less "politics," as seems inevitable in our municipalities. But there will probably be less than usual, for the Trust is in so independent a position, and its opportunities are too great for favorable alliances with other institutions to need to bow to propositions too strongly tinctured with party or personal advantage. Whatever is done, they will have the trust funds to devote as they shall see fit. The chance to the city is offered now, will never be offered again, and should be seized upon at once.

THE TRAINING OF A LIBRARIAN.*

BY MISS ALMIRA L. HAYWARD.

THE training of a librarian begins in infancy. From the cultivation of the powers of observation results in a large measure the difference between a bright and a dull child, a quick and a slow mind. Since we are to-day considering the work of women in this profession the use of only the feminine pronouns may be pardoned. If the librarian has not all her life gone through the world with her eyes open, seeing Nature in all her marvellous aspects, if she has not learned to read human nature as well and come to have some degree of confidence in her own conclusions and intuitions, she is sure to find herself surrounded by perplexity and discord in her position.

She may indeed be a mere custodian of books, a sort of animated machine who does one kind of work well, but she will not be a power in her community, as every librarian, teacher as she is in the people's university, should strive to be.

The need of an all-round education is felt by one in this profession more perhaps than in any other. She must be able to understand and answer as far as possible the needs and desires of a great school of pupils of all ages. For this reason a few years of actual teaching will prove serviceable. An intimate acquaintance with English literature, including of course the American division, is indispensable. Without this any librarian is crippled at every turn; she cannot classify what comes to hand, she cannot find what every other reader is sure to want. No woman engaged in this work should neglect to train herself in this direction by judicious reading, if she had not the time nor means to do this before taking her position.

A knowledge of foreign languages—at least of Latin, Greek, French, and German—is desirable and in many of the large libraries required even from the newly appointed assistants. Do not think that a student of languages is all that is needed. The writer recalls a case where one had studied five or six languages for years, and yet her knowledge was never at her command. Better a little ready at one's call which may be supplemented by dictionaries and other helps, than stores of learning which it takes hours to summon to the rescue.

At least the elements of all branches of natural science should be acquired. The teacher of botany in the high school may send to you for advice as to the best juvenile help in this direction. Some citizen of game-loving palate may want information about the canvas-back duck. The new students of physics or electricity may ask your assistance in choosing between two new books on these subjects. Perhaps a friend from a distance writes to ask the names of the moons of Mars. A teacher in the public schools asks her pupils to look up the subject of the Mound-Builders in connection with their study of United States history. Perhaps a package of new books brings you "Primitive man in Ohio," "Aspects of the earth," "The microscope and its uses." Without some general knowledge of the sciences how will you properly catalogue these books? How will you remember them so that you may know that by just so much the library has been enriched in these three directions?

Pity the librarian who is not "good at figures." What shall she do when her quarterly and annual statistics stare her in the face? How shall she tabulate the circulation of books, and show the per cent. of fiction as compared with more solid reading? What if the treasurer of her trustees falls sick just when the city auditor demands an annual statement of receipts and expenditures? The secretary being in Europe, and the chairman of the finance committee having gone to Washington to shake hands with the new President, the librarian must wade through the accounts of the year, and draw up the balance-sheet. To be sure she was not employed to do such work, and the additional labor will not be paid for, but it is one of the perquisites of her position.

No librarian can safely neglect the thorough study of history. Not the lumber of dates, which will occupy mental space far more advantageously filled by a knowledge of the trend of progress or the causes of retrogression in each nation. She needs to be able to locate at once the great names of the world, and to know something of each individual career. Every day is sure to bring some demand for this kind of knowledge, either in catalogue work or inquiries from readers, and one cannot afford to say too often, "I do not know." Above all, the librarian should

* Read before the Massachusetts Library Club.

keep abreast of the times, should read the newspapers, should have at hand *The Review of Reviews* and all possible helps in the study of current events.

Whatever her politics may be, and women have opinions though they may not vote, she must know something of the history of our political parties, the prominent candidates, and the questions of the hour.

In the fine as well as in the industrial arts a wide field of study opens to the well-informed librarian. We cannot all be artists or musicians, but we can know enough of the history of art and music to be able to help the student of these branches. To many of our libraries have come valuable donations, which some one must classify and in a measure explain. If our knowledge of the books at our command enables us to do this with confidence, it is well worth the time we may have given to self-culture in this direction. In these days of amateur art-work we shall often be called on to suggest helpful books to beginners in painting or drawing. The artisan, too, seeks our help, and we should endeavor to supply his want by suggesting the purchase of such books as relate to the special industries of our community.

In one of the Massachusetts libraries special circulars were last year sent to all the manufacturers in the city asking them to encourage their employees to use the public library, where they would be aided in any researches they wished to make. A list of the inquiries made is very interesting reading. "How to lacquer brass," "the manufacture of paper," "the best book on the steam-engine," something on organ-building, furniture designs, national costumes, sugar refining—in answer to each of these inquiries the library was able to supply more than one useful book. As librarians we should never lose sight of the fact that the public library is supported largely if not entirely by taxation, that it is created by the people for the people, and for this reason we should do our utmost to help the humblest seeker for knowledge.

Turning from the librarian to the library, let us consider the great value of the books of reference shelved, if possible, where they are accessible to the readers, in a reading-room quiet enough for purposes of research and study. Next to the ability to instruct is the power to guide readers to the books they need, and to make them self-reliant in the use of them. Aim to be an intelligent guide rather than "a walking encyclopædia." No human brain can contain more than a certain

amount of wisdom, but the average librarian may know thoroughly her reference library and be its most useful index.

Try as you catalogue a book to put yourself in the position of the reader, and so classify your topics that if he have ordinary intelligence he will not fail to find the book. Adapt your theories to the position in which you find yourself. Do not introduce into a small town library the classification suitable to a college library only, where you may "presume brains" and a previous knowledge of scientific subdivisions.

Cultivate the quick memory which will help you to recall the new books you catalogued three months ago, and be able to answer at once whether such and such a book has been bought. This may not be possible to all, but memory as much as muscle strengthens by exercise, and do not accustom yourself to write what you might remember with a little effort.

In all her relations the librarian needs tact. She must work faithfully and submissively under those who employ her. However much she may differ from them in opinion it is not her place to dictate nor contradict. She may express her views on the various questions of administration which arise, but she must be prepared to yield where she cannot convince.

When associated with those of the other sex in superior or parallel positions it often happens that the woman must do the work while the man takes the higher salary. When there is no remedy, let her make herself so indispensable as to become the recognized authority in all belonging to her department, and try to find her reward in the appreciation she is sure to win from a grateful public.

The direction of a large corps of assistants varying in ability and temperament is no small task to one unaccustomed to control others. "Keeping the peace" is as important in the little library world as in other and wider spheres. For this reason great care should be taken by those who select a staff of library assistants that the introduction of a discordant element be prevented. If fire breaks out in some unexpected quarter the tactful librarian may by the blanket of a new arrangement of work or of hours sometimes smother the flames.

In her relations with the readers of the library our librarian has always need to have herself well in hand. Mrs. Van Amsterdam may appear at the desk indignantly throwing down the postal sent for an over-due book, and exclaim "What does that mean? I feel insulted," and must be

met with a calm and ladylike explanation of the facts and asked to pay her fine of ten cents.

The embarrassed young man who has just come from the farm to spend a winter at the academy must be skillfully made to feel that he is welcome and needs only a little guidance. The young people who frequent the library to meet each other must be shown that they have chosen the wrong time and place for cultivating each other's acquaintance. In short, all who come under the librarian's influence must feel that she is first of all a well-bred woman. She is in the position of a hostess to all who cross the library threshold—let her remember this however busy, annoyed, or "out-of-sorts" she may be. Your visitors will pardon inattention if they see that you are busy with work which must be done, but let them feel that you have the will to be courteous and hospitable. Is this too high an ideal? If any of you have ever thus been made welcome to a private home you know how it warms the heart of a guest and gives far more pleasure than gilded furniture or sumptuous living. How much more should those who have helped to make the library be welcome to their own? Let us remember that in accepting our positions we take for our motto "not to be ministered unto but to minister."

All this, and no word of how and where the librarian shall be trained! If she has attained to

all I have portrayed does it matter how or where she has gained it? What do I think of library schools and special training classes? They are to the librarian what a normal school is to a teacher. They will not furnish a liberal education, nor will they supply executive ability, tact, and self-control. They are invaluable to many who have no other means of becoming familiar with the theories and details of library work. To others an apprenticeship in some large library is equally serviceable. The commercial schools profess to make book-keepers, but many businessmen prefer to train their clerks in the methods of their own particular offices. So in library work, the method of cataloguing and notation may differ somewhat, and these details are often more readily acquired in individual libraries.

To those young women who seek to enter this profession we would say: secure first a liberal education. Cultivate day by day all which goes to make a noble, helpful woman, then accept any work which gives you a chance to be trained in the technicalities of the profession. Once in a library or a training-school, aim to be thorough and accurate in all you learn or do, and you are sure to find there are more roses than thorns in the path you have chosen, and though it may lead over the Hill of Difficulty it ends on the high Plain of Success.

DELIVERY STATIONS OR BRANCH LIBRARIES.*

By GEORGE WATSON COLE.

THERE is no doubt that the circulation of almost any library, either in a large city or town, can be greatly increased by the establishment of delivery stations or branch libraries. If economy is to be considered in their establishment delivery stations will be opened in many places where it would be utterly impossible to maintain branch libraries.

Of the large cities now carrying on these two systems of auxiliary aid there are five which may be named as representative. Boston and Baltimore make use of branches, while Chicago, Milwaukee, and Jersey City have adopted the more economical system of delivery stations.

It is not my present purpose to enter into a

comparison of the merits of these two systems nor to compare the methods of those libraries using the same. The subject appears to be one which could be made of great interest and value to the library profession especially, if the different librarians who have had experience with either could be induced to prepare a series of articles for the LIBRARY JOURNAL giving their experience with the system their different libraries have adopted.

I frequently receive letters asking about the working of our delivery stations. As a general reply to such inquiries, and as the subject may be of more than passing interest to the members of this club, I propose to give the reasons which led to the adoption of delivery stations in the library with which I am connected, to explain the practical working of the system, and men-

* Read before the New York Library Club, Nov. 10, 1892.

tion some of the results which have been attained.

Jersey City is of irregular shape. Its greatest length is from north to south, the distance between its boundary lines being some seven miles. Its average width from east to west is about one and one-half inhabitable miles. Its eastern boundary is very irregular in shape. Of the seven miles of its length only about one mile borders the Hudson River, Hoboken on the north and salt marshes and lands occupied by railroads on the south lying between the river and the most thickly settled portions of the city. The library is located within three blocks of the river in the older portion of the city, and while situated in the business portion of the city is far removed from the main residence district, which lies back about one and one-half to two miles from the river, on the Heights. While it is true that nearly all the horse cars pass its doors in going to the Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets ferries, there are residents of the city who cannot reach it without the payment of two fares and the loss of much time.

This geographical conformation of the city caused the trustees soon after the opening of the public library to look about for some means of increasing its usefulness. If the people would not or could not come to the library, the library must be carried to their doors. The funds of the library, actual and prospective, forbade the thought of establishing branch libraries.

Three months after the opening of the library to the public for the circulation of books, on October 1 of last year, seven delivery stations were established in various parts of the city, five of them being on the Heights and the remaining two at points nearer the library. Since that time two others have been opened, and we are now making arrangements for the opening of the ninth. They are designated by the letters of the alphabet and are known as stations A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, K and L. They are located as follows: In drug-stores, 3; branch post-offices, 2; news-stores, 2; confectionery-stores, 1; milliners' shops, 1.

We have had no difficulty in locating them. The remuneration paid for the service at these stations is small. The incidental advantages to the business carried on by the different station-keepers seems in a measure to have induced them to take charge of our stations. How much public spirit and a desire to aid the interests of the library have influenced them, I leave to be conjectured. The main expense connected

with the system is in the employment of a man and team to make the collections and deliveries. Up to the present time one team has been sufficient to do the entire work. As our boxes are too large to be handled by one man alone, our contractor has been obliged to employ a man to assist him.

The team collects the books at each station in the morning and the new books are delivered the same day in the afternoon. The distance travelled in collecting and delivering is about twenty-eight miles. Each station-keeper sends with the books returned a list containing the borrowers' numbers, 1, of books returned; 2, books uncalled for, which are returned to library if not called for at the station within twenty-four hours after their being received there; 3, cards with call slips filled out; 4, cards on which fines are due and money received for the same; and, 5, cards returned to the station but which have not been called for within twenty-four hours. Stationery, consisting of call slips, envelopes, blank return lists, elastic-bands, etc., is furnished to each station-keeper as needed without charge, and finding lists are charged to him as furnished, the money received for the same being turned over to the library monthly when a bill is rendered.

The books are sent and returned in boxes, telescope bags and bundles. The boxes originally made for the purpose were $11\frac{1}{2} \times 18 \times 30$ inches in size, inside measurement. They were made of pine, strongly put together, and were provided with locks, keys to which were kept at the library and at each of the stations.

As above intimated it has been found that when these boxes are full they are too heavy and clumsy to be handled by one man. If we were to start anew we should probably make them smaller. We use some telescope bags. They give very good satisfaction for overflow purposes, but soon wear out.

By our system of charging the borrower is provided with a card, on the back of which, in parallel columns, under the headings "Borrowed" and "Returned" are stamped the dates when a book is taken or returned. Each book that is circulated has on the inside of the back cover an Acme pocket, which contains a book card containing the call number, accession number, author's name, and a short title of the book; below these are three columns in which are stamped or written: 1, the date when the book was issued; 2, the borrower's number and station letter, when it is issued through a station, and, 3, the date when the book is returned.

When the team arrives at the library the boxes are brought in and are opened, the station having the largest circulation first and so on until all have been disposed of. A double case of pigeon-holes containing cards with large figure headings, from 1 to 31, the number of the days in the month, is placed lengthwise on a long table; two attendants sit each side of this case. As they are opened they are examined, counted, and compared with the number on the list which accompanies them. The books are taken out of the boxes and placed on the table at one end of the case. They are then rapidly opened, the borrower's card and call slips taken out and fastened together with an elastic band. In the book is inserted one of the cards above mentioned, containing the number of the day of the month when the book was taken out, and on it is written the borrower's number. The books are then roughly divided into fiction, juveniles, and classed works, and placed on shelves, close at hand, reserved for their reception.

The cards with call slips are thrown in a pile until all the books from that station are finished, when they are taken to a table reserved for that station. As soon as this is done the runners take the cards and go to the shelves to find the new books called for on the call slips. When they have all been found, or a sufficient number, in case of a large station, to warrant a beginning, one attendant writes a list containing the borrower's numbers of: 1, books sent; 2, those of which all the books on the call slip out are technically known as "all outs;" 3, those upon which fines are due (for these a postal notice of the amount of the fine due is sent by mail). While this is being done another attendant takes the book, discharges the borrower's card by stamping in the date for the book returned and charges the new book on the book card and borrower's card. The latter with its call slips are then inserted in the pocket of the book. A duplicate list is kept at the library for use in case of need. The books, "all outs," and list are then packed in the box, locked up and are then ready to be returned to the station by the team. Borrowers' cards upon which fines are due are retained on file at the library until the fines are paid. The book cards are then arranged in the order of their call numbers and placed in a separate case or tray, each day's circulation being kept by itself and so indexed or numbered as to be readily consulted. This box or tray is portable, and during the hour for the station work is carried into the room where the work is done.

After the books have been sent to the stations those which have been returned are discharged in the following manner: The card containing the number of the day of the month upon which the book was drawn informs the attendant where to look in the tray for the book card. The number of the borrower's card upon which it was returned is compared with the number on the book card and if they correspond the latter is discharged and the book returned to the shelf.

The time occupied in emptying and filling the boxes usually takes place from two and a half to four hours, according to the number of books handled.

So much for the practical working of the system, the details of which have been changed from time to time since we began, and which, as I have stated them, have been found to be upon the whole the best adapted to the needs and requirements of our case.

As to the results accomplished there is no question but the opening of these stations has added largely to our circulation. The amount and proportion of the books circulated through the stations have steadily increased from the commencement, as will be shown by the following figures, which I may be pardoned in presenting. I shall confine myself to the first year's work, beginning October 1, 1891. The total number of volumes circulated by the library was 338,369, of which 158,623 were circulated through the delivery stations.

The monthly record was as follows:

October	6,289	April	15,404
November	9,730	May	15,732
December	11,912	June	15,012
January	12,752	July	13,634
February	14,492	August	13,552
March	17,052	September	13,009

The percentage of the delivery station circulation for the months of October, January, April, and July were respectively 23%, 43.5%, 50.4%, and 52%. The largest number for any one day was 901 volumes, February 23, 1892; but this has since been exceeded. The largest total circulation through any one station (station C) for the same period was 37,837 vols.

The success of the undertaking has been assured, and there is a disposition on the part of the trustees to still further increase the usefulness of the library by the opening of new stations. Thanking you for your attention, in closing I will say that, in my opinion, we are on the era of a new departure in library work; that the greatest usefulness of any library can only be accomplished when its reading-matter is carried to the very doors of the people.

SIGNOR CHILOVI'S PLANS.

By MISS EDITH E. CLARKE, *Assistant Newberry Library.*

It would be well if all librarians would follow the example of Signor D. Chilovi, Prefect of the Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale of Florence, for the sketch he has published of the principles and plan of the new building projected by them is one of the most interesting and instructive studies in library science. The plan for the new building at Milwaukee, accompanied by criticism of other buildings, published 1890, is the only other published example of which I know, so well worked out in detail before building. If more library experts would pursue this plan it would go far toward convincing a faithless public that the librarian knows and can demonstrate what the plan of a library building should be.

The new building at Florence, which is to be centrally placed, its entrance on the Via Porta Rossa, will be of the stack arrangement, and will have 52 metres (170 odd feet) frontage and extend back a distance of 80 metres (260 odd feet). It is to consist of four stories and a basement. At a calculation of 100 volumes to the square metre, it is estimated to have a capacity of 1,894,200 volumes, with an easy possibility of enlargement to 2,000,000.

The following conditions were laid down in the beginning, viz.:

1. That the public service should be restricted to the ground floor.

2. That the distributing of books should be done in a separate room but immediately adjoining the catalogs, the reading-room, the loan-rooms and the book-rooms.

3. That necessary administration-rooms should be provided, which should be secluded and yet close to the public.

4. That the necessary arrangements should be made for evening reading, according to the regulations of the library; that is, that the books for the evening service should be collected in the daytime and placed in a deposit ready for use; also that the rooms should be thoroly well lighted.

5. That it should be possible to shut off completely the book-rooms from the other rooms.

6. That the bibliographical rarities possessed by the library should be arranged in a bibliographical museum, capable, when space is needed, of being turned into extra book-rooms.

On the first, second, and third floors the administration-rooms occupy the front two-thirds of the building. The back of the building is divided into three stacks, one to the right and

one to the left, with a court between, and one running the length of these two rooms and across the court between. This stack rises in eight stories, each story 3 m. 50 cm. (11½ ft.) high. Signor Chilovi says that the climate makes necessary this extra height. The cases are all of such a height that the highest shelf can be reached without the use of a ladder. Shelves are all movable, and each one 1 metre in length. Mechanical apparatus for carrying books from place to place is that invented by Mr. Green for the Library of Congress.

One condition imposed by the city is the construction of a portico upon the east side of the building, thus depriving it of light on the first floor along that side, the side of the great reading-room. The building encloses two courts on the first story, and the roofing of the central distributing-room with glass makes this space a light-well for stories above the first. The great reading-room and the grand staircase in the front of the building are also lighted from above.

The first floor is thus arranged: The vestibule conducts past the rooms of the custodian, and a staircase for employees, only on the left, and the periodical reading-room on the right, into a large square hallway. From this on the right the grand public staircase goes up to the third floor only; one peculiarity of the building being that the public have no access to the second floor. A court on the other side of the hall lies between it and a study-room for women, which has light on one side from the court, and on the other from outside.

Crossing the grand hallway and a smaller hall running across the building we come in a straight line to the distributing-room, the focus of the arrangement of the rooms for the service of the public. Around it are grouped on the left the subject and the alphabetical catalog rooms, each with a small office for its custodian. The loan-room lies snugly ensconced between. On the right the great reading-room lies. This, extending up three stories, supplements its overhead light by four large windows above the level of the glass roof of the distributing-room, as the outside wall is darkened by the portico. This reading-room has double desks on a rising floor like an amphitheatre. This arrangement is supposed to render readers more open to light, more free from disturbance of their companion students, and easier to survey from the balcony in

the third story, whence surveillance is exercised, and to which alone sight-seers are admitted. A library of 2000 volumes, free to all, is shelved in this room.

Back of the distributing-room is the room for telephone and speaking-tubes, that for loaning books out of the city, and another large staircase. There are also three different deposits for books on their way to the shelves, according to their several destinations.

As we are privileged visitors we will take the liberty of employees and ascend to the second floor, closed to all but them. The rooms on this floor are as follows:

The topographical catalog or shelf list room, the steward's room, and the room for the archives of the library occupy the west side of the front. Along the west side of the building are, in order, the room for registering foreign and old Italian books, the room for carding the same, a room which is a second-story continuation of the alphabetical catalog room below, and which consists of a gallery to that room, in which are shelved all the old catalogs and all the auxiliary aids and guides used by the cataloging staff, and by means of which there is direct communication between the catalog and the catalogers, and the office of the *Bolletino*, which is issued fortnightly from this office. On either side of the open space in the centre of the building left by the one-story arrangement of the distributing-room below is the room for the copyright entry and registry of modern Italian works, and that for gifts, international exchanges, and statistics. The office where the books are assigned to their places on the shelves and their binding is prepared is on the east side near the stacks. On one side of this is the office for books coming out in continuations and for government publications; on the

other the office for scientific and other periodicals, pamphlets, and the like. These two classes of publications are stored in the book-rooms nearest their respective offices, running along the east side of the library over the portico below.

If we now return from our trip to the exclusive territory of the library staff, and again join the ranks of the ordinary users of the library, we shall pass with them from the main hall up the grand staircase to the third floor and shall find there the directors' office, the office of the prefect, and a work-room adjoining. There is a room where new books on approval are offered for examination by students or members of the library; a catalog of manuscripts and a manuscript study room; the manuscripts are shelved adjoining these rooms. There is also a room for the study of rare books, which are stored in the bibliographical museum on this floor. The latter occupies the east side of the building, and contains at present separate rooms for special collections on Dante and Galileo, with the possibility of specializing in other subjects if desirable. A room for miniatures, a balcony at the end of the reading-room from which that room is kept under surveillance by the library employees and to which alone the visitor not a reader is admitted, and a gallery around the central court for open exposure for photography complete the special rooms on this floor, so far as we are able to gather from the description.

The fourth floor is devoted solely to the storage of books.

There are some books also in the basement, along with the bindery and the apparatus for heating, lighting, and ventilating the building.

We hope the execution of this noble building will not be long delayed when so much thought and care have been spent on the design.

THE TILDEN LIBRARY.

THE trustees of the Tilden Library sent the following letter to the Mayor of New York, dated November 14.

"The trustees of the Tilden Trust, incorporated by Chapter 85 of the Laws of the State of New York, passed on March 21, 1887, respectfully represent:

"That the late Samuel J. Tilden, having by his will, a copy of which is hereto annexed, made provision for his heirs-at-law and certain legatees, sought by the thirty-fifth article of said instrument, to consecrate the remainder of his estate to the creation of an institution to be known as the Tilden Trust, with capacity to establish and maintain a free library and reading-room in the

city of New York, and 'to promote such scientific and educational objects as his executors and trustees might more particularly designate.'

"That the validity of the thirty-fifth clause of said will was successfully contested by the heirs-at-law of the testator and pronounced invalid.

"Pending such litigation, and in view of the uncertainties, expense, and delays incident to litigation of this character, the trustees of the Tilden Trust deemed it prudent, prior to the argument of the case in the Court of Appeals, to accept the terms of a settlement proffered by one of the parties contesting said will, in virtue of which the Tilden Trust became possessed of about one-third of that part of the estate that had been

intended by the testator for such trust, from which they expect to realize from \$2,000,000 to \$2,225,000, the annual income from which may be moderately estimated at \$80,000.

"That the trustees of the Tilden Trust are anxious to apply this fund in the way that shall prove most advantageous to the people of the city of New York, and at the same time most strictly conform to the wishes and expectations of the testator, as manifest in his will.

"That the income of the trust is insufficient to provide suitable buildings for the accommodation of such a library as was contemplated by the testator, and in addition to equip and operate it, but quite sufficient in their judgment to equip and operate it if suitable accommodations for its installation are provided from other resources.

"In view of these facts and in view of the fact that the city of New York is not only more destitute of library accommodations than any other city of its size in the world, but more destitute than many cities in our own country of far less wealth and population, the undersigned trustees of the Tilden Trust respectfully invite your honorable body to consider the propriety of availing yourselves of this opportunity of establishing a library commensurate with the magnitude and importance of our commercial metropolis, and of taking measures to provide for it the requisite accommodation with the understanding, to which the trustees of the Tilden Trust hereby avow their readiness to become parties, that they will equip and operate such library so soon as such accommodations can be provided.

"By order of the trustees of the Tilden Trust.
JOHN BIGELOW, President."

Controller Myers was given the communication, with instructions to make a report on it to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. The rumor was current that Mr. Myers was opposed to the library plan so far as it concerned the erection of the building by the city. Such a suggestion is unjust to Mr. Myers. "For the city to give a site for the library," the controller said Nov. 20, "such as the Bryant Park Reservoir site, which has been suggested, and to erect a great library building upon it, is a matter which calls for the action of the Legislature. The city authorities are only concerned in it at present so far as to determine whether, in behalf of the corporation, they would favor or oppose a bill making provision for it. It is no time now to say whether favor or opposition would be given to such a measure. The proposition is one that calls for very serious consideration and conference between the authorities and the officers of the Tilden Trust. Such it will undoubtedly receive."

Trustee Andrew H. Green informed a *Herold* reporter that the project to consolidate other libraries in the Tilden Library had been discussed at meetings of the trustees, who thought so well of it that he drew up a permissive bill, which was passed at the last session of the Legislature.

"We need a great library in this city," said Mr. Green, "and I hope we will have one. Most of the trustees of the large libraries of this city, excepting those of the Astor, have as individuals expressed themselves in favor of consolida-

tion. If it is done we will erect one large central building and establish branches in different portions of the city. As at present planned I think eight branches would be sufficient. We could either build these branches or rent them.

"A rapid means of distributing the books from the main library to the branches will probably be adopted. They could be sent by pneumatic tube or electric tube service or by distributing wagons, whichever the trustees may consider best. Of course all the books would not be put in circulation. There would be a library for costly books which are to be used merely for reference. A person could enter a branch library at the Battery and file his application for a book. The librarian could telephone to the central library, and the book wanted could be sent to the branch by tube or by some other means."

In reply to the inquiry of a reporter for the *Evening Post*, Mr. Bigelow said that the trustees of the Tilden Trust had not entertained any proposition to consolidate with other libraries. As they have made a proffer, which practically pledges all their resources to the city upon certain conditions, they are not likely to entertain any propositions which if adopted would diminish those resources, at least, until they learn what disposition the city government makes of their proffer.

"If the city declines this proffer of the trustees, will they then consolidate with other libraries?" the reporter asked.

"The trustees are not discussing what they will do in an event which they hope and expect will not happen," responded Mr. Bigelow. "Whether the city accepts or rejects our offer, it is not unlikely that we shall consolidate where we can do so with mutual advantage. Pending our negotiations with the municipality, however, we are not likely to weaken our position with it by impairing our fund or by discussing alternatives which might seem to imply a lack of confidence in the disposition of the municipal government to profit by a very extraordinary opportunity of securing to the city what it needs more than any other public institution at present—a great and a free public library."

"A sectarian paper suggests that it would be wiser to consolidate some of the libraries than duplicate or multiply copies of their books. Is that your opinion?"

"It is easy to conceive of circumstances in which it would be wise for some of our city libraries to consolidate, but there is nothing in the other point. There is not a tithe of the books or copies of books in New York that would be required if they were free and readily accessible. A free library would be only an aggravation that should provide itself with a single copy of a new book by a writer like Macaulay, a poet like Tennyson, or a novelist like Dickens. It is a very common thing for Mudie to take the entire first edition of a new book for his customers. The Tilden Trust would require from twenty to fifty copies of every new book from the pens of popular writers, while old books would be called for much more frequently when they were to be had for the asking than when an election to member-

ship or a fee to be paid were the conditions of having them."

At a recent meeting held by the Board of Trustees of the City Club a special committee was appointed to confer with the trustees of the Tilden Trust Fund with a view to securing a site for the library from the city authorities. The proposed library demanded a good deal of attention and was discussed at considerable length. The members thought that the matter should be settled at once if possible, on the ground that an institution of that character would benefit everybody in New York. The committee was aware of the fact that it is impossible for the trustees of the fund to act when the authorities won't let them, but at the same time it was thought that a conference might tend towards facilitating matters. The committee will report the result of its mission at the next meeting.

THE NEWARK PUBLIC LIBRARY AND SCHOOLS.

From the Newark Sunday Call.

MR. FRANK P. HILL, the librarian, has sent out a circular to ascertain what is the effect of the measures which he has taken to extend the usefulness of the library through the schools.

1. What use is made of the books taken from the library on your teacher card?

A. Are they for your own use in preparing lessons?

B. Do you read them to the pupils?

C. Do you circulate them among the pupils for use at school or at home?

D. Do you allow pupils to take them as a reward for good work?

This question and its supplementary queries receive more attention than any that follow, as they cover the actual workings of the system quite completely. From Miller Street School comes the information that some of the teachers use the books for class-room work. They are placed in a conspicuous place and the children are instructed how to use them as books of reference. Prof. Taylor, of the High School, writes that he has talked to his classes about the value of the library; has posted lists of books to be found there, and which will be of especial benefit to them, in his own room, and has found that he has been able to attract many boys to the library, who were induced to look for good books outside of their special line, mathematics. He has succeeded, also, in making not a few find the transition from Oliver Optic to Scott and Dickens very easy and pleasant. Miss Sarah Fawcett, the teacher of drawing, speaks enthusiastically of the good the teacher card system is doing. In her own work she has used the illustrated volumes on Greek and Roman history to great advantage in teaching pupils historic ornamentation. The reference department she has found especially valuable, and does not know how she could get along without it. Dr. Hovey, principal of the High School, values the teacher's card system, and feels it has been a great

stimulus for encouraging the study of English literature. To the science department of the High School the library has been a very important adjunct. Many answer that they use the books in preparing lessons. Principal Clark, of Lafayette Street School, says his pupils have not used the library much, as they live so far away. Principal Giffin, of Hawkins Street School, makes a very important point when he reports that he has found it possible to arouse considerable interest in the library among evening school scholars. Prof. Kayser, of the High School, has found that the library has been frequently a help, but has now and then found that pupils have neglected their lessons in order that they might peruse the reference-books. At the Newton Street Night School efforts to interest the pupils in the library have not been so successful as might be desired. Still, some have been induced to avail themselves of the opportunities afforded in the reference department. The responses from South Tenth Street School have proven more satisfactory than from any other. Ten of the sixteen teachers have taken teachers' cards. One teacher begins a book before her class and then leaves it, hoping thus to arouse the children to take it up and continue for themselves. This is a somewhat unique and certainly a very commendable method. Some of the South Tenth Street pupils read the library-books, while other members of the class are busy reading their regular lesson. At this school an effort is made to have the scholars notice the titles of books and fix them in their minds as well as the names of the authors and some few facts concerning them. On Friday night the children are allowed to take the books home and keep them over Sunday. Principal Dougall has been able not only to guide the pupils to good reading but has in several cases had the satisfaction of helping parents in this direction. This is most encouraging. People who have never before thought of improving their minds with valuable reading are very likely to find an interest in books which nothing else could arouse awakened at the sight of their own children engaged with good literature. The majority use the books themselves in preparing lessons, and those having charge of lower grammar grade pupils often read the books to the classes, as do also private school teachers. In very few instances are the books given to scholars as a reward for excellence in study. This is due probably to the general impression among the schools that it is unwise to encourage competition of this sort, as it does more harm than good and would often deprive those who were most in need of the books of the chance to use them.

Question 2 is as follows: If loaned to pupils do you keep a record?

In most cases no complete record is kept, but a general idea of the use the volumes are put to is retained.

3. Do you have trouble in keeping trace of the books so loaned?

But two or three teachers have encountered any difficulty in this direction, and in those in-

stances the confusion might very probably have been averted had the pupils been more careful.

4. Do you send pupils to the library to study special subjects?

The answer to this is usually yes, although some state that their schools are too far removed from them to attempt it.

5. Do you in any other way recommend the use of the library to the pupils?

Several have taken the opportunity offered by this question to urge the issuing of a new finding list, considering rightly that the present list is highly inadequate, as it contains but a small percentage of the books actually in the library. The matter has been before the trustees since last May, and they have as yet failed to take definite action. "More books," says one. The library is being increased as fast as it is possible.

6. Has any additional interest in the subject taught been awakened among the pupils?

Without exception the answers to this have been in the affirmative. Many instances of the growing prominence of this or that branch of study through the agency of the books.

7. Do you recommend any course of reading to pupils?

Few have done this, although there has been a marked effort on the part of many teachers to control their pupils' reading by advice, suggestion, and other more indirect influences.

8. What advantage has the library been to you personally or to the school?

The teachers have been able to get better command of the subjects they are teaching. In every school there is a library, and many class-rooms have libraries of their own. But these are always meagre in their numbers, and the library has helped pupils and teachers to supplement the work of their own libraries by temporary additions to it.

9. Since using the library in connection with your school work, have you found it a help or a burden?

This question loses its force to a great extent through those that precede it. Nearly all reply that it has been a help, while one ventures to remark that although the books are a great help it is a burden to get them all the way from the library to the school.

10. Do you wish the privilege continued?

The sentiment with reference to this has been decidedly unanimous. Teachers and principals reply very warmly, and urge that the teacher cards be not discontinued. The question seems to have caused many to think that the system was to be abandoned, and it is one of the best proofs of its popularity that so many meet such a possibility with regretful remonstrance. There is no danger that any such step will be taken, however.

11. Please give a full account of the particular way in which you take advantage of the special privilege.

This was intended to draw the teachers out to give any details that they might have omitted in answering the first question. As a consequence no answers of importance are given that have not already been covered in replying to question.

12. What suggestions have you to offer for increased efficiency?

Complaints were made that the books on a teacher card could not be kept out during vacation. This was made permissible, however, beginning with last summer. Some have labored under the misunderstanding that they could retain the books but two weeks, but as a matter of fact they can keep them throughout the term. One teacher in a private school thinks the books ought to be returned oftener and at fixed periods so that others can have the use of them. Principal Dougall makes a valuable suggestion, to the effect that the Board of Education delivery wagon be used to distribute the books among the various schools, as the outlying institutions in particular are greatly handicapped on account of the distance. A Franklin school teacher wants Italian and Spanish books in the original introduced into the library. A new finding list, alluded to above, pops up under this subject, and several requests for it are made. One wants the library supplied with a set of geographical readers secured at the library. Principal Giffin, of Hawkins Street School, covers a great deal of ground when he says that the successful co-operation of the schools with the library depends very largely upon increased interest among teachers, through the principals, through the superintendent, or other officials. A number advocate the introduction of the university extension plan. They want rooms set apart in the library for the consultation of books on various subjects, each department to have a room of its own.

It may be stated in conclusion that the sending out of the circulars had the effect of greatly increasing the applications for books on teacher cards.

TRAVELLING LIBRARIES IN NEW YORK.

THE full regulations for the travelling libraries spoken of in the November L. J. (p. 449) are as follows:

Loans of books from the State.—Under such rules as the regents may prescribe they may lend from the State Library, duplicate department, or from books specially given or bought for this purpose, selections of books for a limited time to any public library in this State under visitation of the regents, or to any community not yet having established such library, but which has conformed to the conditions required for such loans. (*Laws of 1892, ch. 478, § 47.*)

Under this authority travelling libraries of about 100 volumes each will be lent in accordance with the following rules:

RULES.

1. On satisfactory guarantee that all regents' rules will be complied with, a travelling library may be lent for a period not exceeding six months to any public library under visitation of the regents.

This includes all libraries incorporated by the regents, all libraries which have been admitted to the university, and all libraries connected

with colleges, academies or other institutions in the university, provided that they are open to the public, without charge, for either reference or circulation.

2. Under like conditions a travelling library may be lent to a community not yet having such a public library on application of 25 resident taxpayers, provided that the applicants also agree that a petition shall be made for a popular vote to be taken within two years in their city, town, village, or district on the question of establishing a free public library as provided in laws of 1892, ch. 378, § 36. The applicants shall specify one of their number, who must be a responsible owner of real estate, to act as trustee of said library and be personally responsible for any loss or injury beyond reasonable wear. This trustee shall designate a suitable person to be librarian.

3. A fee of \$5 shall be paid in advance to cover cost of suitable cases, printed catalogues, necessary blanks and records, and transportation both ways.

4. Such precaution shall be taken in packing as to guard effectively against injury in transportation.

5. Notes, corrections of the press, or marks of any kind on books belonging to the library are unconditionally forbidden. Borrowing trustees will be held responsible for all losses or injuries beyond reasonable wear, however caused.

6. The travelling library shall not be kept longer than six months after its reception.

7. The librarian shall care for the books while under his control, and circulate them in accordance with the regents' rules, and shall make such reports respecting their use as the regents may require.

8. For wilful violation of any library rule the director of the State Library may suspend the privilege of State loans till the case is considered by the regents' committee.

THE DREXEL LIBRARY CLASS.

THE Drexel Institute, Philadelphia, issued this circular, Oct. 20:

The rapid development of the public library system in this country has created a demand for skilled directors and assistants, which can only be met by the systematic training of special schools for this purpose. The librarian's occupation has become a profession, and an increasing number of educated men and women are taking it up as a life-work. Aside from its professional object, the training in library methods is coming to be highly esteemed as a valuable element in a general education.

It is proposed to furnish opportunities for this training in the Drexel Institute, in accordance with the standards which have been established in schools already in existence. The instruction and training embraces two courses — library economy and cataloguing; with lectures on English literature, bibliography, and the history of books and printing. Students may take both

of these courses simultaneously, as may be found advisable.

Courses of Instruction.

I. LIBRARY ECONOMY, including the following subjects: library handwriting, accession and order department, classification, shelf-listing, mechanical preparation of books for the shelves, shelf-arrangement, care of periodicals and pamphlets, binding, charging-system work, stock-taking, reference work, business (including typewriting, correspondence, and statistics).

II. CATALOGUING, including instruction in general bibliography and classification. The instruction in cataloguing is based upon the rules of the American Library Association.

III. Outlines of the history of English literature and the important epochs of European literature.

IV. Lectures on the bibliography of special subjects.

V. Lectures on the history of books and printing.

VI. In addition to the instruction and lectures, students devote a certain portion of time daily to practical work in the library of the institute.

The instruction in library economy is given on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday; in cataloguing on Tuesday and Thursday.

The sessions are from 9 a.m. till 1 p.m.

The lectures are given in the afternoon of stated days.

Instructors.

The instruction in library economy and cataloguing is given by Alice B. Kroeger, librarian of the institute, and Bessie R. Macky, A.B., B.L.S., assistant librarian.

James MacAlister, LL.D., president of the institute, lectures on the history of books and printing.

The lectures on bibliography are given by eminent specialists.

Terms, Fees, and Admission.

There are two terms in the year: The first begins October 1 and closes January 31; the second begins February 1 and closes May 30.

The fees are five dollars per term, for each course.

A good English education, equivalent to the diploma of a high school or college of good standing, is required for admission to the class.

The first class will begin work November 1, 1892.

The examination of applicants will be held Monday, October 31, beginning at 9.30 a.m. The object of the examination is to ascertain the general education of applicants and will embrace English literature and topics related thereto.

The number of students that can be received is limited.

Further information may be obtained on application to Miss Kroeger, librarian of the institute.

Applications for admission should be made to the secretary and registrar of the institute.

MISS KENT ON THE LIBRARY QUESTION.

BY RAY RIPLEY.

From the Augsburg Teacher.

To begin with, I hold the library to be a prime factor in every well-organized Sunday-school. In these days of cheap literature (when much of it is, alas! cheap in more senses than one), it is of vital importance that, from the mass of reading-matter which pours in a constant stream from the press, we select for our scholars only that kind which tends to elevate their ideals of human life as gleaned from the pages of the story-books which come in their way. For that the average boy and girl of to-day will read, is an established axiom. It remains, then, for us to see that they get the proper sort of mental food; and a truly conscientious Sunday-school library-committee will find the task committed to them of no light moment.

Well-stocked shelves are not always the sign of a genuine, first-class library; better have a dozen really good (not "goody-good") books, than fifty poor ones. The rock which has four-dornered many a library committee has been a false economy practised in the selection of the volumes. To buy a book simply because it is cheap is indeed a poor rule, which, far from working two ways, will not even work one. Never be afraid to pay a fair price, providing the book is worth the money you expend. Strong, durable binding is an actual necessity, owing to the wear and tear the books receive, passing through the hands of so many pupils during the course of a single year.

But by the term "false economy" as used above I refer more particularly to the lack of funds, which painfully cripples any effort which the committee may endeavor to make. Now, with the best of intentions, a library committee can accomplish little or nothing without a sufficient amount of "hard cash" to cover the expenses incurred. In this eminently practical, on-rushing age of sharp competition the universal rule in all business transactions is strictly "for value received;" and it applies to the buying of library-books no less than to everything else. But some people seem to forget this trifling circumstance. Perhaps I can best illustrate by giving an extract from our last annual teachers' meeting.

I don't know the basis of action in your Sunday-school, but in ours the motto is, "Once an officer, always an officer." Just get elected to an office, and there you stay, despite all you can say to the contrary. The reason, pure and simple, of this state of things being the fact that our school is literally not properly *manned*; why, more than two-thirds of our teachers are ladies, and the entire number is only — but I forbear further revelation.

In common with my friends in like straits, I had, for several years past, been chief supervisor of the library; my assistants were the librarian and two fellow-teachers; and most obliging helpers they were. I could have everything ac-

ording as my own sweet will might dictate, with this slight perquisite attached, namely, that upon me also devolved the main responsibility of keeping the library in good repair. When I expostulated, the girls gave sundry complimentary hints concerning my superior judgment in matters pertaining to literature. "Alas," mourned I, "what a truly delightful thing it is to gain the reputation of being a book-worm."

When I asked advice as to the proper kind of books we ought to get I elicited the charmingly vague suggestions, "Mrs. Whitney's, and plenty of Miss Alcott's; the children all go wild over her, you know. Oh, and then there's Miss What's-her-name, who wrote 'John Halifax'; she ought to be safe."

My suggestion was well enough as far as it went, but books cost money, and the twenty-five dollars doled out to me from time to time couldn't keep pace with the voracious demands of our scholars, who speedily devoured the few stories we were able to provide, and then, after the manner of the famous and famished young Twist, arose the cry for "more." Then, too, the librarian claimed that the whole library needed a thorough sifting and renovating; so we of the committee took counsel together as to ways and means and decided to ask an appropriation of no less than sixty dollars; and let me tell you, friend, it required some courage to do this, as our school was small, and we knew by experience that our request would be opposed by at least a few.

On the evening in question the routine business had been gone through with as usual; the officers and committees for the ensuing year having been re-elected and re-appointed, the librarian took the floor and made a plain and brief statement of facts. He told the number of books in good condition and how many needed rebinding; subtracting those which were hopelessly tattered, fifty new books would no more than bring the library up to the limit absolutely necessary for the weekly distribution; therefore the committee felt justified in asking that sixty dollars be voted them for making additions and having catalogues printed.

Scarcely had the courageous champion thus flung down the gauntlet and taken his seat, than the following animated tilting of lances commenced.

Miss Rogers (a maiden lady of uncertain age) — "Sixty dollars is a good bit of money to throw away on books. When I was young children were satisfied with small ones, and really valued them, too. But, dear me! nowadays they expect to get three or four hundred pages at once, and don't even say 'thank you' for it, either. Twenty-five dollars is enough to spend, and all that we can afford."

I was on my feet in an instant. "Miss Rogers is right in so far that books of the 'Abel Grey' and 'Mackerel Will' stamp are no longer favorites with our boys and girls; and I admit that they do exact sizeable volumes. And for this reason it is cheaper in the end to buy more than a few books at a time. The committee has

been very much restricted in the matter of funds, and now their work will be brought to a standstill if the association refuses the means to continue it."

Miss Rogers looked unconvinced. "It strikes me that the money spent in buying good books is well invested," spoke up the primary class teacher.

"Yes, that is, supposing the books bought to be really good," rejoined Miss Rogers, tartly.

"I will cheerfully resign at once in favor of anybody who will take my place." Though I spoke in all sincerity, my words only provoked a general smile. It's queer, isn't it, how much people take for granted? Here I was expected to serve year after year on this library committee, like little Mabel, with a "willing mind." But, as for taking offence or feeling hurt at anything that might be said—why, that was altogether out of the question, of course.

The discussion went on, some being for and some against. At last the chairman poured oil on the troubled waters by proposing that we devote forty dollars to buying books; and the motion was duly seconded by the magnanimous Miss Rogers and declared carried.

"To hear ye aged one go on, you'd imagine we had a trip to Canada in view," growled the librarian, as he caught up his hat and departed in high dudgeon at our partial defeat. Well, that was the end of *that*. Only we were obliged to curtail our plans, and the loss of the twenty dollars proved a serious drawback.

Miss Rogers' slurring remark about "good books" set me to thinking. Just as every person has his or her own standard of right and wrong in refraining from or joining in what are called "questionable amusements," so we all hold separate opinions when using the term "good books" in a generic sense; and here is where a library committee may do a deal of mischief, since, as is your committee, so will be your library. The book which the scholar carries home on Sunday presumably is fit for Sabbath reading, and too much precaution cannot be exercised on this line.

Another method I am averse to is that of cumbering the library with a long series of the to-be-continued order, as a book and its sequel is quite sufficient; and the former, if the interest is to be sustained, must be kept complete.

Again, in our choice of books, we should be guided to a certain extent by the varied tastes of our scholars; in short, it is a sort of "put-yourself-in-his-place" operation. Imagine yourself to be a healthy, active boy or girl of sixteen, whichever the case may be. If the former, you crave stirring adventure and crisp, telling dialogue, which shall unfold the narrative "without a lot of bothering description." If the latter, you delight in stories where the characters stand out from the printed page with a life-like portrayal which causes you to sympathize with their sorrows and rejoice at their good fortune.

Wide as is the realm of fiction, and crowded as it is with much which gives distorted views of human life in its various relations, yet among

the dross one often catches the gleam of the fine gold; and never have there been so many good Sunday-school books published as now.

Let us use them to our profit, so that by filling our libraries with volumes which, while they may be spirited, entertaining and even thrilling, should never be lacking in a pure moral tone, we may thus aid our scholars in forming such characters as will stand them in good stead when they go beyond the scope of our influence to mingle with and do their share in the world's great work.

CORNELL'S NEW LIBRARY.

From Boston Transcript, Nov. 3.

FOLLOWING the completion of the new law-school building comes the announcement of an addition to the library of that department, by which Cornell can claim the best law library for working purpose in this country. The addition consists of the private library of the late Nathaniel Moak, of Albany, N. Y. With this new acquisition the law library will contain between 23,000 and 24,000 volumes, Harvard's being the only university law library exceeding it in numbers. The Harvard collection contains 26,000 volumes, but some of these are duplicates.

Harvard and Leland Stanford universities were both anxious to obtain the Moak collection, but it was purchased, and will be presented to Cornell as a memorial to the late Judge Boardman, by his widow and daughter, Mrs. George R. Williams. Judge Boardman was dean of the Cornell Law School from its inception in 1887 until his death in the fall of 1891. He will probably be remembered in connection with the famous Fiske-Cornell university law-suit, which attracted so much attention a few years ago and involved several million dollars.

The Moak collection contains about 13,000 volumes, and its original cost was something over \$100,000. Mr. Moak spent thirty years in gathering it, and took great pains in its collection. It has full Federal reports; reports of every court in New York State; reports of every court of last resort in the various States; comparatively complete Australian and New Zealand reports; full Canadian reports, and complete British reports, from the time of the year-books to the present day. In addition there is a large collection of statutes and a particularly fine library of text-books. The collection is also rich in rare and costly documents.

In commenting upon the Moak Library, G. C. Griswold, the librarian of the New York State Library said, "No case can be cited in any court in America or Great Britain that cannot be verified by Mr. Moak's library, and this is more than we can say of the law library of the State of New York, notwithstanding that it contains 47,000 volumes. It is admitted to be the finest private library in the country, excepting possibly that of E. C. Gerry, of New York City. There will probably never again be such a library thrown on the market."

Communications.

IOWA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

It is to be regretted that as yet Iowa libraries do not tempt trained and experienced librarians to remain in our ranks. But the reports made at this meeting show marked signs of progress. Several cities are seeking an increased levy for library purposes, new library buildings are being erected, and new libraries are springing up.

The main interest of the 3d meeting of the Iowa Library Society was the address of Mr. F. M. Crunden, who had kindly consented to spare the time out of his busy life to be present. The address was given at the State Library before an assembly of librarians and citizens, and was listened to with the utmost interest. It was full of valuable suggestion, cogent reasoning and most eloquent tributes to his inspiring theme, "The Public Library." The address was published in full in the Des Moines *Daily State Register*.

MRS. ADA NORTH.

American Library Association.

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION COMMITTEE.—REPORT OF PROGRESS.

The public librarians have co-operated heartily in the plan for the selection of books for the A. L. A. library, outlined in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, July, 1892, p. 246, and the thanks of the association are due for their generous contributions of thought and time.

To the careful and untiring labor of J. N. Larned, chairman, and of his colleagues on the selection committee, and to the personal attention of C. Wellman Parks, the special agent of the Bureau of Education, are due the success of this undertaking. The result is a list of 5000 volumes of the utmost practical value.

Collection of Books.—The publishers of the selected books will present the entire library. English as well as American firms have responded promptly to the request of the collection committee, W. T. Peoples, chairman. This generous co-operation will be fully recognized.

The name of the publisher will appear as giver on the book plate and in the printed catalogue.

Library in Complete Working Order.—The books will be arranged on the shelves by two systems, the decimal and the expansive, dividing on broad lines.

The committee have found the subject of classification a peculiarly perplexing and difficult one. The number and variety of schemes, the fact that several valuable ones are unavailable because not in print, and the practical difficulties of classifying by several methods either on the shelves or in the printed catalogue, have prevented the illustration of classification schemes in the A. L. A. Library, as the committee had planned. They have therefore been forced to content themselves with exhibiting these schemes in the comparative exhibit.

The committee have considered carefully the

merits of various methods, and in a few cases where there is more than one method of acknowledged merit, each will be shown, e.g. the written hand, disjointed hand, and type-written work will each appear in the card catalogue; a shelf list on sheets and on cards will be shown.

An order index, accession-book, and dictionary card catalogue are being prepared.

The work of putting the A. L. A. Library in order is going on at the New York State Library under the direction of the chairman of the Exposition committee and at the expense of the Bureau of Education. Miss Louisa S. Cutler, of the library school class of '89, is in charge of the work. She is assisted by three members of the class of '93 who have temporarily suspended their school work. The following features of the plan are of special interest:

The classification of the books by the decimal system, which is a contribution from the New York State Library, will be done by W. S. Biscoe, who has a more thorough acquaintance with its practical workings than any other person. The classification by the expansive system will be revised by its author, C. A. Cutter, who will also have a general supervision of the dictionary catalogue.

The library shelving will illustrate several of the most approved methods; a reading and reference room combined will be fitted up and several charging systems will be shown by means of working models prepared for the comparative exhibit.

Printed Catalogue.—The printed catalogue will be in three parts as follows:

Part 1. Classified catalogue according to the decimal system.

Part 2. Classified catalogue according to the expansive classification.

Part 3. Dictionary catalogue.

The subject, the author's name, the title, date of publication, size, publisher's name, and price of each book will appear.

The catalogue will be printed at the government printing office, and a copy will be sent free by the Bureau of Education to every library and high school in the country. A large number will also be distributed at the Exposition.

The printed catalogue cannot fail to be of great practical value to small libraries. It will serve as a safe guide in selecting and buying books, and will enable them to economize in the expensive work of classification and cataloguing.

The broad and far-seeing policy of the Bureau of Education in carrying out this work commends itself to all who recognize the library as an essential factor in educational work.

Permanent Location.—The library with its catalogues will be deposited permanently with the U. S. Bureau of Education in Washington, where it will furnish a practical object lesson to all interested.

COMPARATIVE EXHIBIT.

The comparative exhibit will be an exhibit of methods and appliances which will be shown by 1, a full collection of printed blanks, forms, photographs, etc., carefully classified, mounted and

bound; 2, samples of appliances, including furniture, fittings, mechanical and labor-saving devices and tools; 3, tabulated results of experience in various departments of library administration.

LIBRARY ARCHITECTURE.

THE subcommittee on architecture of the A. L. A. Exposition Committee has issued the following circular:

The American Library Association is preparing an exhibit for the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, under the auspices of the United States Bureau of Education. A prominent position in the exhibit is to be assigned to library architecture. The purpose of this department will be twofold. On the popular side it will serve to call public attention to the architectural importance and significance of libraries, and to suggest to communities and to individuals the erection of library buildings. For this purpose large and effective exterior views or models are particularly desired. On the professional and technical side it is intended to show the development and present state of library science, as regards the adaptation of the building and its equipment to the practical purposes of a library. In this direction more importance attaches to floor plans, sections, and interior details than to exteriors.

Trustees, librarians, and architects are invited to send for exhibition drawings or photographs of existing or proposed library buildings or rooms, whether built for the purpose or altered from premises intended for other use. While it is earnestly desired that the large modern libraries should send full sets of plans, it is equally to be hoped that the older and smaller libraries will contribute; for most of the libraries of the future which will derive benefit from this exhibit will be of moderate size and means.

Librarians and trustees are asked to send, with their plans, suggestions as to merits or defects which have been developed in use.

Architects who are preparing plans for library buildings, or who have submitted plans in recent competitions, are invited and urged to send them for exhibition, inasmuch as any carefully matured plan, even if not adopted, may contain features of practical interest to librarians.

If plans are prepared expressly for this exhibition, it is recommended that they be made on a scale of $\frac{1}{8}$ inch to the foot, and rendered with India ink. The largest frames on which the plans are to be displayed will be 28 inches high by 40 inches wide, so that plans should not exceed that size. Many of the frames will be only 22 x 28 inches, and this size of plan is preferred by the bureau of education.

The plans and models contributed will be arranged and displayed as effectively as the available space will permit. After the Exposition they are to form part of a permanent library exhibit. If the contributors are unwilling to part with their drawings for this purpose, it is hoped that photographic copies may be permitted.

The Library Association of the United Kingdom has promised thirty or more representative plans of English and Scotch library buildings, and if the American collection can be made thorough and representative, the combined exhibit

will not only be very useful to those interested in library administration, but it may also serve to stimulate and encourage the building of libraries in all parts of the United States.

Notification of willingness to send plans should be sent at once, and the plans should be forwarded (flat) as early as possible to C. C. Soule, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

For the Exposition Committee of the American Library Association,

CHARLES C. SOULE,

Trustee, Brookline Public Library,

SAMUEL S. GREEN,

Librarian, Worcester Public Library,

GEORGE W. HARRIS,

Librarian, Cornell University;

Sub-Committee on Architecture.

December 1, 1892.

Library Clubs.

MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB.

A MEETING of the club was held in connection with the Mechanics' Fair, Huntington Avenue, Boston, on Tuesday, Nov. 1, in the lecture-room of the woman's headquarters.

President Fletcher called the meeting to order shortly after 10:30 a.m. with a few remarks of welcome. As this was an occasion more especially devoted to the interests of women, he desired to say a few words in regard to the position of woman in library work—a work in which she is not behind. While it was formerly thought she could only copy, we have now but to look at such catalogues as those of the Ames and Nevins libraries, or at the American Catalogue, to see what she is capable of accomplishing. In bringing the libraries and schools into close connection she takes a high stand, and in the efforts of libraries to do work of a missionary nature she is in the foreground. While she may not yet possess, as does man, the wisdom of the serpent in her capacity to deal with trustees through the business relations of a library administration, yet there are not wanting examples of large libraries managed by women, both in the inside and outside superintendence.

The secretary then read the paper written by Miss Cutler for the woman's meeting at the National Conference at Lakewood, in May, entitled "What a woman librarian earns." (See L. J., Conference no., p. 89.) Miss Hayward, of Cambridge, followed with a paper* on "The training of a librarian," after which Miss Jenkins, of the Boston Public Library, gave one on "The personality of a library."

The papers led to an earnest discussion among those present. Mrs. Bond, of the Library Bureau, thought that the Library School had a tendency to produce a certain uniformity in its pupils which is desirable, while Miss Jenkins emphasized the importance of striving for more individuality. Mrs. Sanders, of Pawtucket, urged the duty of a librarian to consider herself a hostess to all who came to the library, and Miss Charles, of Melrose, added a word as one of the readers

[* Printed elsewhere in this number. — EDS.]

or visitors of a library, on the importance of the librarian making an effort to please the public — being ready to meet it at least half way, and taking for granted a deal of ignorance and willingness to learn. *Mr. Woodruff* thought it would be desirable to try to teach the young how to use the library most advantageously — that perhaps classes might be formed for such a purpose. The discussion then drifted on to the interpretation of rules, and it seemed to be the feeling that great leniency should be practised in this matter, and that rules were made to use in case of misuse of the library and not to oppress the public.

The meeting adjourned at about 12:45 p.m.

E. P. THURSTON, *Secretary*.

NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB.

THE first regular meeting of the season was held by the New York Library Club at the library of the Union for Christian Work, at 67 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, November 10, 1892, at 2:30 p.m. About twenty members were present.

After a social meeting of about a half hour's duration the meeting was called to order at 3:10 p.m. by the president, Mr. Silas H. Berry, librarian of the Brooklyn Y. M. C. A.

The minutes of the last meeting were approved as printed in the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Mr. Berry. — The treasurer asks that she may be excused from attending the meeting as she is detained at the library owing to the absence of the librarian. She has given me authority to collect the dues for her. *Mr. F. P. Hill* has also informed me that he cannot be present. Before entering upon the discussion of the question assigned for this meeting we should be pleased to hear from *Prof. Foster*, who is present with us, and whom we should like to hear tell us about the history of the Union for Christian Work, whose guests we are to-day.

Prof. Robert Foster said: Judging from the number of ladies present, it would seem as if there must be many of them who are enthusiastic in library work. It is a genuine satisfaction to those who have founded the Union for Christian Work that the New York Library Club has deemed it worth while to pay us a visit and look into the work here. In the name of this Union I bid you a very hearty welcome to this place. It may not be out of place to say a word in regard to the library itself that is located here. The source of our library was in a little room on Court Street some twenty-six years ago. It was not called a library at that time. We had there simply a reading-room. I think a reading-room has in many cases, especially in New England, been the source of a library. We had weekly and daily papers, maps, and some books which were donated and of which the readers had the use while in the room. We lived on at that moderate rate until about 1880, when I carried about with me a paper so as to give a fresh start to the library interests of the Union for Christian Work. I found no difficulty in raising some two thousand dollars in a very short time. We then had on hand some three or four thousand volumes. We added during the year 1880 five thousand volumes

to the library, which warranted us in opening it as a circulating library. It developed very fast after that and was the first free library for the circulation of books in this city. It was open every day except Sunday. About seven years after this our circulation had become very large; it exceeded 75,000 volumes. Our attention was called to the statute on the statute-book giving aid to all libraries having a circulation of 75,000 volumes and over. We went before the board of aldermen to plead our case. They were so favorable to us that there was no hesitation in granting us the amount fixed by the statute. This has now been done for seven years. In January we shall receive \$5000 more. This has enabled us to buy many good books every year. Our circulation has been carried up to about 130,000 for the year 1891.

This library has two or three features that are unique. We turn over every book about seven or eight times a year. This seems to be a very remarkable showing. Notwithstanding this large circulation we lose very few books, owing to the vigilant care of our librarian, Miss Hull, and her assistants; this, in fact, when no guarantee is asked for the return of our books. The applicant for membership is only asked to bring the name of some person who is known to some one connected with the library, and who will certify that he knows the applicant to be of honest disposition. They are then allowed to take books from the library. One year we did not lose a single book. On the average our loss has been lower than in any other library with which I am acquainted. This is an epitome of the history of this library.

Mr. Berry. — The question for discussion this afternoon is: On the best method of getting books into the hands of the people through branches and delivery stations.

As the attendance is small I shall first call upon *Mr. Bardwell*, of the Brooklyn Library, and I shall ask him to occupy the time of two men.

Mr. Bardwell. — We have ten branches through which we circulate about 6000 volumes a year out of a circulation of about 100,000 volumes. Our books are all delivered by our boys. They go twice a day, taking orders at night for delivery the next morning. We are about to open another delivery station at Bensonhurst. It costs us about \$300 a year. The best feature of the work is that many readers return their books through the stations that get them at the main library. It is a great convenience for them to do so. The stations are located at drug-stores and the druggists get no compensation except when they get us a new subscriber, when they get a commission of 20 %.

Mr. Cole, of the Jersey City Free Public Library, was then called upon and read a paper, entitled: Delivery Stations or Branch Libraries.*

After the reading of the paper *Prof. Foster* rose and said: I am very grateful for the paper, I think the Jersey City Library has instituted a great work. I have read the reports of this library with great interest.

We have what amounts to an assurance that this library of the Union for Christian Work shall

[* Printed in this issue, ante. — Eds.]

be a branch of the general public library of Brooklyn. I trust this may be the case and that we may thus be able to perpetuate the work of Miss Hull, our very efficient librarian.

We are at a very critical time for the libraries in Brooklyn. The final question just now under consideration is: whether we shall start with branch libraries or a large central library.

Mr. R. B. Poole thought that it would be well to have Mr. Cole's paper printed and to have a symposium on this subject in the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Mr. Berry.—Miss Plummer, of the Pratt Institute is with us. They are undertaking some work in the way of a branch library, and we should be glad to hear from her.

Miss Plummer.—We have one branch but no delivery station. I am unable to make any comparison between the two methods. The disadvantage of the branch library is in not being able to add to the stock of books in the branch. We have a daily delivery of books from the main library. I should like further light on this subject.

Mr. Berry.—At the meeting of the executive committee, Mr. Peoples combated the establishment of delivery stations, as he was in favor of branch libraries. I am sorry he is not able to be present to-day, as we should be glad to have heard him on this point. In the Young Men's Christian Association it has occurred to us that the matter of expense can be very simply overcome. We have in different parts of the city branches of the association, so we are ready for the opening of branch libraries or delivery stations. We have those who are salaried or paid for their services at the branches. We are already circulating books through three of our branches, they sending a messenger to the library for them. One, only, sends a messenger daily, who waits for the orders to be filled. This branch has a copy of our card catalogue. This is a great advantage to them. Our hope is that this work will develop until we shall have need a team; we shall soon be circulating through five branches. Mr. Poole, is engaged in a similar work, and we should like to hear his opinion on this subject.

Mr. Poole.—I have had no experience in this matter.

Mr. Berry in reply to a question said the card catalogue at the branch was a complete duplicate of that at the main library.

Mr. Poole resuming said: The Mercantile Library has a branch at the Equitable Building in New York. They pay \$800 a year to the man who has charge of it. Many of the new books that are circulated through this branch do not get back to the main library after their return, as they are drawn out by others who see them at the branch.

Our library is a reference library. We have about 40,000 volumes. It has been fitted up partly with a view to its being a reference library. We do not have duplicates of many books. We have been contemplating putting up a new building. Many of our books are doubled up on the shelves. After we get a new building we plan to circulate our books. We have some

12 branches in different parts of the city; many of them already have a small library, especially the Railroad Library. The railroad men have the use of them.

Our library is a reference library in a large sense. Many of its books are large books, folios that could not be circulated. It is practically free. We have many young ladies and men who come there to consult its books.

Miss Hull.—Do ladies have to pay any fee?

Mr. Poole.—No. It is free to any one who comes to use its books.

Mr. Bardwell.—I think Prof. Foster's idea of branch libraries for the city of Brooklyn is the true idea for this city.

Mr. Berry.—We have with us to-day Mr. Samuel H. Rauck, of the Enoch Pratt Library, of Baltimore, a library which carries on a system of branch libraries; we should be pleased to hear from him.

Mr. Rauck.—The Enoch Pratt Library started with four branches and then about a year afterwards started another. The circulation of the five branches is about 200,000 vols. The total circulation of the library, including branches, was about 440,000 last year. This year it will be much larger.

The branches are open from 2-9 p.m. every day except Sundays. The books we send to the branches are purchased for them as they are needed, or as there is a call for them. The branch libraries range in size from about 10,000 to 6000 volumes each. We now need one more branch, and in a few years two more. Some years ago a delivery station was started for one of the suburbs, but it was given up after about a year. The librarian and trustees seemed to think best to discontinue it. I think the usefulness of the library could be largely increased by the use of delivery stations in connection with the branch libraries we already have.

Mr. Berry.—Is the Enoch Pratt Library the only free public library in the city?

Mr. Rauck.—Yes. I neglected to say we have reading-rooms connected with all our branches.

Mr. Poole.—We have different branches all manned with paid men, and the question is whether we shall have branch libraries or delivery stations. I would like to ask Mr. Cole for his opinion as to the comparative merits of the two plans.

Mr. Cole.—The great disadvantage of branch libraries is their cost. For every branch you establish you have to spend a large amount in stocking it with books. Take the Enoch Pratt Library as an example. With five branch libraries ranging from 10,000 to 6000 volumes each, it is safe to say that not less than \$30,000 has been spent for books, a large percentage of which are duplicates of each other and of those in the main library. These figures do not deal with the additional cost of the buildings and their maintenance and the expense of stocking the reading-rooms, which must swell the expense to an amount which would be a positive prohibition of the entire plan in any but a very large city which has practically unlimited resources; or, in cities like Boston, New York or Brooklyn, where libraries which did or are now enjoying a separate

existence can be consolidated under one management, as has been done in Boston, and as is in contemplation in New York with the Tilden fund, or in Brooklyn under the proposed law for a new Free Public Library. Except under these very favorable and unusual conditions branch libraries would seem to be impracticable. In the case of delivery stations the comparatively limited expense demanded for their maintenance allows the library to be built up and better equipped for its work than would be possible were its funds dissipated in the effort to carry on branch libraries.

Mr. Berry. — If we were to adopt delivery stations all the additional expense would be the time of the boys and their car-fares.

Miss Plummer then spoke of the Chicago plan of delivery stations, which is a combination of reading-room, small reference library and delivery station. This gives the people also a chance to look over the books that have come in to be returned to the library.

Mr. Rauck, in reply to the question how the books were selected for the branch libraries in Baltimore, said: Every week the librarians of the branches settle their accounts and hand in the names of books called for to the librarian. He also makes out lists of such books as he thinks suitable for the branches.

Miss Plummer. — Is there no limit to the capacity of the branches for holding books?

Mr. Rauck. — The branch libraries are built to contain 25,000 vols. each.

The question-box was then opened.

Question 1. What is the best way to encourage good reading among the young people drawing books from the library where there is a great deal of fiction?

Miss Plummer. — The only way to keep young people from reading fiction is not to keep it.

Question 2. What can be done to decrease the per cent. of fiction?

Mr. Bardwell. — Have a good catalogue of your higher classes. After the Noyes catalogue was printed we found the circulation of our standard works was increased.

Mr. Berry. — Have your best books well catalogued. We push forward that which is more important and get out special lists of books in various branches. This helps to cut down the reading of fiction.

Question 3. Who is the author of "Flemish Interiors" and "Gossip of a Century"?

Question 4. Who wrote "Miss Toosey's Mission"?

As none could answer either of the above questions, it was suggested that here was an opportunity for the Chicago Library Club to show its superior knowledge by furnishing the desired information.

Question 5. What should be the limit of analytical cataloguing?

Miss Little. — I think the deeper you get into it the deeper you see that you ought to go into it.

Question 6. What is the best way of keeping a shelf-list?

Miss Little. — I would make my shelf-list on sheets.

Mr. Berry. — I have been thinking of putting my shelf-list on cards.

Mr. Cole. — Where a systematic subject-catalogue is kept it seems to me that labor can be saved by keeping the shelf-list on cards. When so used they answer a double purpose and save rewriting, which must be done constantly where it is kept on sheets.

Question 7. What is the best way of getting books that are detained or lost by readers?

Mr. Cole. — We get most of our books by the persistent use of a messenger.

Question 8. How much imprint is it well to give on catalogue cards when they are for the use of the public?

Miss Plummer. — I should always give the date. In St. Louis we used the publisher's name. It was of great convenience to many of our borrowers; and sometimes I should give the size. I think the paging might be dispensed with, unless the book was either very large or small. I should also give plates or illustrations.

Question 9. The best pen and ink for cataloguing.

Miss Wickes. — I like Underwood's Egyptian black ink best and King's nonpareil pens, No. 5.

Question 10. Why should we not follow the German rules for capitalization in cataloguing German books?

Miss Little. — In order not to use any more capitals than necessary.

Mr. Berry called attention to the catalogue drawer invented by him and used in his library. The names of the following persons were then duly presented for membership to the club: Prof. Robert Foster, 200 Adelphi Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Charles N. Judson, Esq., 29 Garden Place, Brooklyn, N. Y. They were regularly elected members of the club.

GEO. WATSON COLE, *Secretary*.

SOUTH CALIFORNIA LIBRARY CLUB.

THE club held its first meeting after a vacation of four months in the ladies' reading-room of the Los Angeles Public Library, Thursday, Nov. 3, 7:30 p.m.

The subject for the evening was modern methods of illustrating. This subject being a more general one than those heretofore discussed, the meeting was made, in a measure, a public one. Invitations were sent to representatives of the press, heads of the principal public and private schools, photographers, prominent members of the different art and social clubs, etc., with the result that the room was filled with intelligent and appreciative listeners.

Mr. Hervé Friend presented a paper on half-tone prints, describing the different processes through which the zinc plate passes, and illustrating his subject by developing a plate similar to one from which souvenirs had been printed for each member of the club.

Mr. W. A. Spalding, of the Los Angeles Times, followed with a talk on newspaper illustration.

Mr. Spalding delighted the club by his clear and logical presentation of the subject, referring to the time, but a few years since, when newspaper cuts were looked upon as unpractical and were refused admittance to the pages of many of our leading dailies. He presented for the inspection of the club plates showing the chalk and Gillot processes, also samples of the matrix from which stereotype plates are cast, and explained how it is possible, within an hour's time from the occurrence of an event, for the paper to present to its readers an illustrated description of the scene.

At the next meeting of the club the subject of juvenile fiction will be discussed, and it is proposed to issue a list of such books as are approved by the club for the guidance of parents in the selection of holiday gifts for their children.

New York State Library School.

CLOSING EXERCISES FOR 1891-92.

THE closing exercises of the Library School for the year 1891-92 were held in the State Library, July 5, preceding the session of the New York State Library Association. An address by Bishop W. C. Doane, of the board of regents, followed an address by the director of the school. Bishop Doane, in behalf of Chancellor George William Curtis, whose serious illness caused his absence for the first time, conferred the following degrees and diplomas:

DEGREE OF B.L.S.

William Reed Eastman, M.A., Yale.
Elizabeth Louisa Foote, B.A., Syracuse.
Mary Letitia Jones, B.L., University of Nebraska.
Bessie Rutherford Macky, B.A., Wellesley.
Katharina Lucinda Sharp, Ph.M., Northwestern.

DIPLOMA WITH HONOR.

Mary Louise Davis.

DIPLOMAS.

Mary Ellis.
Mary Esther Robins.

The members of the class are now engaged in library work as follows:

Mary Louise Davis, librarian, Lawson-McGhee Library, Knoxville, Tenn.
William Reed Eastmann, library inspector, Public Library Department New York State Library.
Mary Ellis, cataloguer, Crandall Free Library, Glens Falls, N. Y.
Elizabeth Louisa Foote, cataloguer, Central Library, Rochester, N. Y. July-October, 1892; from December 1, assistant, Public Library Department, New York State Library.
Mary Letitia Jones, assistant librarian, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb.
Bessie Rutherford Macky, assistant librarian, Drexel Institute, Philadelphia.

Mary Esther Robbins, assistant librarian, New Britain (Ct.) Institute.

Katharina Lucinda Sharp, classifier and cataloguer, Library Association, Xenia, Ohio, August-October, 1892; from December 1, assistant in charge of comparative exhibit to be made by the library school for the American Library Association at the World's Columbian Exposition.

The fall term opened Wednesday, October 5, with the following students:

SENIOR CLASS.

Jenny Lind Christman, Albany, N. Y. B.S. Iowa State College, 1883.
Henrietta Church, Albany, N. Y. Dropped school work November 15, to assist in cataloguing A. L. A. library for World's Fair.
Don Linnaeus Clark, Woodville, Neb. University of Nebraska, 1880-83.
Walter Greenwood Forsyth, Providence, R. I. B.A. Harvard University, 1888.
Joseph La Roy Harrison, North Adams, Mass. Cornell University, 1882-85. University of Heidelberg, 1890.
Mary Elizabeth Hawley, Syracuse, N. Y.
Josephine Adams Rathbone, Ann Arbor, Mich. Wellesley College, 1882-83. University of Michigan, 1890.
Helen Ware Rice, Worcester, Mass.
Helen Griswold Sheldon, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. B.A. Vassar College, 1891.
Mary Louisa Sutliff, Bath-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.

JUNIOR CLASS.

Elizabeth H. Beebe, Westfield, N. J. Cornell University, 1 year. Left the school during the first month on account of ill-health.
May Louise Bennett, Evanston, Ill. B.A. Northwestern University, 1891.
Edna Dean Bullock, Lincoln, Neb. B.L. University of Nebraska, 1889.
Leonard J. Dean, Little Falls, N. Y. B.A. Colgate University, 1871; M.A., 1874.
Newton Theological Institution, 1871-74.
Annie De Long, Glens Falls, N. Y.
Herbert Williams Denio, Port Henry, N. Y. B.A. Middlebury College, 1888; M.A., 1891.
Elizabeth Tisdale Ellis, Peoria, Ill. Peoria Public Library, 1891-92.
Irene Gibson, Detroit, Mich. Detroit Public Library, 1891-92.
Hiram North Ernest Gleason, Sherman, N. Y. University of Michigan, 1887-91.
Clara Sikes Hawes, Freeport, Ill.
Harriet E. Ludington, Albany, N. Y.
Nellie McCreary, Utica, N. Y. Swarthmore College, 1891-92.
John Grant Moulton, Jamaica Plain, Mass. B.A. Harvard University, 1892.
Willis Fuller Sewall, Livermore Falls, Me. B.A. Tufts College, 1890.
Helen Sperry, Waterbury, Conn. Silas Bronson Library, 1883-92.
Daniel Oswald Vandersluis, Grand Rapids, Mich. B.A. University of Michigan, 1890.

Of the twenty-three students entering October, 1891, nine are now engaged in library work. Miss Mary B. Lindsay and Miss Rose E. Reynolds have returned to the Peoria (Ill.) Public Library. Miss Elizabeth T. Ellis, from the same library, is a member of the present junior class. Miss May Payne has returned to the Nashville (Tenn.) University Library, and Miss Mary F. Smith to the Colgate University Library, Hamilton, N. Y. Miss Bessie Baker and Miss Nellie M. Hulbert are engaged in cataloguing the A. L. A. library for the World's Fair. Miss Alice M. Marshall is librarian of Perkins Institute for the Blind, So. Boston, Mass. Miss Alma R. Van Hovenberg is librarian of the Free Library, So. Orange, N. J. Dr. James M. Wilson is engaged at the Newberry Library.

MARY S. CUTLER.

Reviews.

THE LETTER OF COLUMBUS ON THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA. A fac-simile of the pictorial edition, with a new and literal translation, and a complete reprint of the oldest four editions in Latin. Printed by order of the trustees of the Lenox Library. New York, 1892. 61 p. O.

This very timely and scholarly work has been edited for the library by Mr. Wilberforce Eames, the assistant librarian of the Lenox Library and editor of Sabin's "Dictionary of books relating to America." As its title does not indicate (which it might have with advantage) it is a fac-simile reprint of the edition of the Latin version of Columbus' letter to Gabriel Sanchez, which is supposed to have been printed at Basle in 1493, and of which the only perfect copy is in the Lenox Library. To this Mr. Eames has added a translation in English, which though termed "new" on the title, is, we believe, the first translation this edition has ever received. In the appendix is given a second printing of the original Latin of this edition, and in opposite pages we have the reprints of the three Latin editions printed in Rome in 1493, thus enabling the student to detect, almost at a glance, the variations in these four texts. In the introduction is given the history of the pictorial edition, the history of the especial copy reproduced, and a list of the various editions of the two letters of Columbus sent to Sanchez and Santangel on his return from America. Thus we have in this little volume all the matter truly needed for a thorough understanding of the Cosco version of Columbus' letter to Sanchez. When to this, libraries add the reproduction of the folio edition of the letter to Santangel, the original of which has just been purchased by the Lenox Library, they will possess all the essential material relating to the puzzling and much-vexed questions arising out of the so-called "First letters" of Columbus. And it is certainly a marvelous exhibit of wealth that the Lenox could prepare this volume from the materials within its own wall. Its collection of Columbus' letters was marvellous even before the

purchase of the Spanish letter, but with that it dwarfs every other collection in the world. The present volume is a proper memorial, not merely as was intended to the great discoverer, but as well to the unsurpassed Columbus collection possessed by the Lenox Library, and the beauty of the book, and the accuracy and carefulness of its editing make it a permanent addition to Columbus literature.

The library intends, we understand, to print a large popular edition, to be sold at a nominal price, and if so, no library in the country should fail to purchase a copy. P. L. F.

LITERATURE FOR CHILDREN; read before the National Educational Association, Saratoga, July 14, by G. E. Hardy. N. Y., 1892. 16 p. D.

This paper is a combination and condensation of matters more fully developed in previous papers of the author, especially in his "The school library a factor in education" (LIB. JNL., Aug., 1889); "What shall our children read?" (issued by the N. Y. State Teachers' Assoc., 1889); "The function of literature in elementary schools" (*Educational Review*, July, 1891); "Five hundred books for the young" (N. Y., Scribner, 1892).

The writer states as the doctrine of Horace Mann and the American public, following him, "Educate; only educate enough and we shall regenerate the criminal and eradicate vice;" asserts with Herbert Spencer that this is *a priori* absurd, and with modern criminal statisticians that it is proved false by an alarming increase of crime coincident in time with and proportionate in locality to the spread of education; but he does not draw from his premises the inference that the public schools should be abolished, but only that they should be improved. Having set aside the doctrine of salvation by knowledge, and perhaps believing that the doctrine at the other end of the line—salvation by religion—is inapplicable here, he suggests as a means towards the intermediate salvation by ethics the continual reading and study by the scholars of the best literature; in other words, salvation by (literary) aesthetics. He expressly disclaims, however, thinking that what Christianity has not accomplished in two thousand years and popular education has not effected in fifty—the complete regeneration of mankind—is to be effected in our time by good reading; but he does think that "an intimate acquaintance with the purest and best of our literature will call into existence the spiritual life in many a child who, for one reason or another, is beyond the reach of any higher formative agency." We believe he is not too sanguine. The best English literature is morally healthful and helpful. It may not effect a great deal, but in the fight with evil no advantage is to be thrown away. He has done much to assist in the good work by his selection of "Five hundred books for children," an annotated manual, which the librarian will find of use as well as the school-teacher. C. A. C.

Library Economy and History.

GENERAL.

LANG, Andrew. The library; with a chapter on modern English illustrated books by Austin Dobson. 2d ed. London, Macmillan, 1892. 206 p. cr. 8°. 4s. 6d.

LOCAL.

Albina (Ore.) L. A. has been organized for the purpose of establishing a library and reading-room in Albina. The membership fee is \$1.

Arlington, Mass. Robbins P. L. The new library building was dedicated on Nov. 29. Dr. R. L. Hodgdon gave a résumé of the history of the library. In 1807 the Social Library was incorporated in West Cambridge. The citizens held shares and paid an annual assessment; the books were kept in the house of one of the members and circulated among the subscribers.

In 1835 Dr. Ebenezer Learned, of Hopkinton, N. H., by will left \$100 to found a juvenile library in West Cambridge. Dr. Learned was a native of Medford and a graduate of Harvard College, and in early life was a teacher in West Cambridge or Menotomy, now Arlington. The selectmen, ministers, and physicians were made trustees of the library, and by common consent continued to serve in that capacity until the town decided to establish an elective board.

In 1836 the West Cambridge sewing circle donated \$60 to the library, and the following year the town voted an annual appropriation of \$30. Thereupon the trustees voted that every family in town should have free use of the library as long as the appropriation was continued. Careful research has failed to find any earlier records in any town, and therefore it is claimed that to West Cambridge belongs the honor of establishing the first free town library in New England.

In 1843 the Social and Juvenile libraries were united; in 1872 the library was first called the Arlington Public Library, and in 1878 the elective board of trustees was established. The town appropriations have increased from time to time, and the library has always been liberally supported. There are now between 12,000 and 13,000 volumes upon its shelves.

The free public reading-room was established in 1884.

Gifts of books have been made by Hon. James Russell, Dr. Timothy Wellington, Charles Griffiths, Capt. George Lee, and Mrs. J. M. Hollingsworth; and bequests have been made as follows: Dr. Timothy Wellington, \$100; Nathan Pratt, \$10,000; Dea. Henry Mott, \$5000, and this magnificent building, built and furnished at a cost of \$150,000, from Mrs. Marla C. Robbins, of Brooklyn, N. Y., in honor of her husband, the late Eli Robbins, both being natives of the town. The library has received an endowment of \$50,000 from Mr. Elbridge Farmer, a brother of Mrs. Robbins.

An address was made by Hon. J. D. Long. In the evening exercises were held in the Unitarian Church, which was decorated for the oc-

casional with palms and ferns and a magnificent display of chrysanthemums.

There was vocal music, and Mr. Theodore F. Dwight, librarian of the Boston Public Library, delivered an address.

Augusta, Me. Lithgow L. Andrew Carnegie has offered to give \$9000 to complete the Lithgow Library fund, and I. P. Randall, of Augusta, gives \$1000. The whole fund amounts to \$44,000.

Bath Beach, N. Y. PARFITT BROS., archit. Gate lodge and Hamersley Library, Sea Side Home, Bath Beach, N. Y. View. (In *Amer. archit.*, Nov. 12.)

Belfast (Me.) F. L. has issued the 5th no. of its bulletin and finding-list, a pamphlet of 19 p., also containing rpts. of trustees and librarian for the past year, with list of accessions from Oct., 1891, to Nov., 1892. Added 522; paid for new books \$582.56; total 5253.

Boston. A new library was opened in the Wells Memorial building, Oct. 18.

Brookline (Mass.) P. L. By the will of the late Hon. William Aspinwall, of Brookline, all the books in the modern languages that have belonged to Mr. Aspinwall's library are given to the trustees of the Brookline Public Library; while the town is also to erect, from a fund left by the testator, a monument to Isaac Gardner, the only Brookline minute-man who was killed by the British troops on April 19, 1775. — *Critic*, Nov. 5.

Buffalo, N. Y. THE city's libraries. (In *Buffalo Express*, Nov. 12.) 2 columns.

An account of the minor P. Ls. of Buffalo: Catholic Institute L., Y. M. C. A. L., Erie Railway L., German Young Men's Assoc. L., Law L., etc.

Cincinnati P. L. Added 6470; total 173,605; home use 211,356; lib. use 172,586; use of periodicals and newspapers 382,082. The library was closed July 19 – Sept. 9 for a thorough recount of the books, comparison with the shelf lists and re-tagging. "In the use of bound periodicals I have noticed a continued growth. The constant consultation of 'Poole's Index' has created an interest in magazine literature, and stimulated a rivalry among librarians to complete broken sets. . . . In order to keep the periodical literature intact and in perfect condition it is necessary that it be held as a reference collection, for consultation in the library, and not one for general circulation, outside of some current popular magazines, of which we keep duplicate bound volumes for that purpose."

Prof. W. O. Sproull, of the University of Cincinnati, praises highly the philological department and the librarian's desire to supply not only the wants of the public but also those of the scholar and student. Rev. C. W. Russell also congratulates the librarian on his choice of theological works of recent origin. "There is scarcely

an author of note, whether English, German, French, or American, who is not represented upon these shelves by the cream of his writings. Especially in German theology is the library rich." The Rev. M. C. Lockwood says: "Apart from the diffusion of general literature there are uses which benefit the public even more, viz.: the assistance rendered specialists, students, scholars and the press. The public library under its present management has been, to my personal knowledge, of great advantage to men whose ability in scholarly pursuits has given them a national reputation. The physician has found his special knowledge aided, the lawyer adds to his lore, the orator multiplies his information, the clergyman improves his theology, the student learns more than his lesson, and a reporter enhances his omniscience. Perhaps with the exception of Mr. F. Saunders, of the Astor Library, there are no librarians and their assistants whom I have known so thoroughly equipped to give information concerning books and their contents as the librarian of the Cincinnati public library and his assistants."

Denver, Col. The library of the Helping Hand Institute was on Nov. 1 christened the Chain Library, in memory of Hon. J. A. Chain, who was lost on the ill-fated P. and O. steamer *Bokhara*, the first friend and earnest supporter of the institution.

Glens Falls, N. Y. The Crandall F. L. was formally opened on the evening of Nov. 10, appropriate exercises being conducted at the village opera-house. Addresses were made by several speakers. Jas. A. Holden traced the history of the village libraries from 1835, when the Young Men's L. A. was organized, to the present Crandall L. The library opens with about 5000 v.; it will be open every week-day from 10 to 12 a.m., from 2:30 to 6:30 and from 7 to 9 p.m.

Gorham, Me. J. McGregor Adams, of Chicago, has given his native town of Gorham a free public library in memory of his father, the late Rev. Dr. John R. Adams, who was pastor of the Gorham Congregational Church for many years.

Harrisburg (Pa.) P. L. An antique loan exhibition was held at the library, Nov. 10-13. It included many old and curious books, Bibles, missals and mss. dating from the 13th and 14th centuries. A small admission fee was charged to cover general expenses, and the exhibit was well attended, the library being crowded each evening.

Hartford, Conn. The Watkinson L. of Reference was reopened to the public at 9:30 a.m., Nov. 14. The alterations have given abundance of light and space, and make the hall thoroughly attractive. There is a book capacity of 70,000 v., 43,000 v. being now the total number in the L. All the books have been carefully re-classified, though all this work is not yet completed.

Hartford (Conn.) P. L. Before the library was made free it had about 500 subscribers. Since the 15th of September there have been 4279

names registered. The circulation of volumes in October, before the subscription was reduced to a dollar, averaged 2500. After it was fixed at a dollar the figures rose to 4000. This year the circulation for October has been 12,649. These figures are good indications of the usefulness of a free library as contrasted with a subscription library.

Kansas City, Mo. The question of a new P. L. building is being thoroughly agitated, and it is expected that at the next city election there will be submitted to the voters of Kansas City a proposition to issue bonds to the extent of \$100,000, to be used in the erection of a suitable building. The Commercial Club and the Board of Education have been foremost in the movement. It is hoped that before long the membership fee of \$2 yearly can be abolished and the library made free to the public.

Monson (Mass.) F. L. The will of Sophia B. Holmes, late of Monson, contains public bequests to the amount of \$50,000. The Monson Free Library and Reading-Room is given \$10,000.

Montclair, N. J. A site has been secured for a P. L. building. Last spring the town voted to accept the provisions of the State Library law, which provides for the levying of a tax of $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mill for the maintenance and support of a library. The tax will net about \$1750.

New York. Lenox L. The original Columbus letter, recently purchased from Quaritch for the Lenox Library, reached the New York Custom-House October 28. It was put under safe lock, for the precious document has an invoice value of £1500.

New York (N. Y.) F. C. L. In an interview in the *Harlem Reporter* of Nov. 2 Miss Ellen M. Coe, librarian of the N. Y. F. C. L., makes some interesting statements as to the work done by the L. among younger readers. Fully two-thirds of their readers are young men between 15 and 25 years of age, whose principal demands are for fiction, history, travel, and science.

"Of fiction the work most in demand is 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.' Then come Dumas' 'Count of Monte Cristo' and 'Three Musketeers.' Next is Jules Verne's 'Mysterious Island.' The most popular author is Dickens, and his novel most in demand is 'Pickwick Papers.' Next come 'Oliver Twist' and 'David Copperfield.' Cooper and Scott are very popular authors. Thackeray's 'Vanity Fair' stands well toward the top of the list of novels. 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' is asked for more than five times as much as Howells' most popular work, 'A Chance Acquaintance,' and ten times as often as Henry James' 'Bostonians.' Mrs. Craik, or Miss Muloch, as she is better known, Charlotte Brontë, William Black, and Eugene Sue are writers whose works are in great demand. George Elliot is rather nearer the bottom than the top of the list. Her most popular book, according to our list, is, strange to say, the 'Scenes from Clerical Life.'"

"Next to fiction the most popular department is history. The tendency of our readers seems

to run to the more juvenile works, for the books of this class which are read most are Coffin's 'Boys of '76' and 'Boys of '61.' They were asked for twice as often as the next work on the list, Champlin's 'Young Folks' History of the War for the Union.' In biography, Abbott's series of lives of famous Americans is the most called for, the favorites being 'Captain Kidd,' 'George Washington,' 'Christopher Columbus' and 'Daniel Boone.' In the department of travel and adventure the most popular works are Hale's 'Stories of Adventure' and Brassey's 'Around the World in the Yacht *Sunbeam*.' The humorist whose works are most in demand is Mark Twain. The next book in popularity is Irving's 'Knickerbocker's History of New York.' The favorite scientific work is Blaikie's 'How to Get Strong.' Draper's 'Conflict Between Religion and Science' is the philosophical work most called for. By far the most popular author among the boys is Horatio Alger. The 'Tattered Tom' series seems to be the favorite.

"The most noticeable change in the demand for books is that each year there is a greater demand for the standard works of fiction. Such authors as Mary J. Holmes, Douglas, and Wilson are giving way to Dickens, Scott, and Dumas."

North Adams (Mass.) P. L. It has been decided to compile a little memento of the Columbus Day celebration for the library's local collection, and to this end all photographers, amateur and professional, who took views of the parade at different points along the line are requested to contribute one copy of each picture taken. It is preferred that the pictures be unmounted, as it is intended to arrange them in book form, accompanied by newspaper clippings giving an account of the day's celebration.

Philadelphia, Pa. Apprentices' L. By the will of the late W. C. Jeanes, of Philadelphia, the library receives a bequest of \$25,000.

Richmond, Ky. On Oct. 27 Gen. Cassius M. Clay, of the Common Pleas Court, presented to the county of Madison his library of 1000 v., also his pictures, bronzes, and marbles. He is anxious that the county shall have a public library, and so has arranged for his gift to be under the care of the county officers.

St. Joseph (Mo.) P. L. A thorough investigation of recent mutilations of library-books is being conducted. There has been considerable vandalism of this character for the past few months. Several pages were recently cut from an encyclopædia, and on investigation it was found that a prize had been offered to students at the high school for the best essay on Washington Irving at the time of the mutilation of the encyclopædia, the missing pages of which contained a biography of Irving. \$50 reward was offered by the board for the arrest of the culprit.

Setauket, L. I. The will of Thomas G. Hodgkins, who died at Setauket, L. I., Nov. 25, was filed on Nov. 30. The will is dated March 10, 1891, and gives all his personal estate to the United States Government. A codicil dated October 23 of the same year revokes the will and gives the property to the regents of the Smith-

sonian Institution at Washington. Mr. Hodgkins gave \$200,000 in cash to the Smithsonian Institution a year ago, and a large amount to other institutions and individuals. His recent gifts to the British Museum and to the town of Setauket have been noted in these columns. By this will the Smithsonian Institution receives \$12,000.

Half the amount is given without condition, save that its income is to be used like that of the original bequest of James Smithson, "for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." The income of the other half is to be applied to the increase and diffusion of more exact knowledge in regard to the properties of air and its relation to the physical and intellectual welfare of mankind, the same to be effected by offering premiums for discoveries and essays, for which competition is to be open to all the world, or by such other means as may hereafter appear to the regents of the Smithsonian Institution as calculated to produce the most beneficial results.

Mr. Hodgkins, who, like Smithson, was born in England, came to this country about 1830, and was a successful merchant in New York. Since his retirement, in 1859, he has been living a quiet and scholarly life on his farm on Long Island.

University of Colorado, Boulder. C. E. Lowrey, Ph.D., librarian. Added 597; total 8209. The growth of the library has been seriously checked from lack of adequate accommodations. 100 critical reviews are taken. The seminary method of study has grown apace. Users of the library have direct access to the shelves. The librarian is glad to say that he has experienced no material inconvenience from the extension of this great educational privilege to university students.

Counts on average days would indicate 30,000 volumes annually consulted by direct removal from the shelves. For 1891-2 the loans aggregated 3340 volumes.

The library is open from 8:15 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. every day, except Sunday. At present the librarian is accorded no salaried assistant, but acknowledges the gratuitous aid of professors, students, and friends generally.

To record the circulation, the accessions, the receipt of periodicals; to attend to the large correspondence and the civil amenities especially essential in a library, go far to consume the librarian's hours.

The larger professional duties of a university librarian—direct instruction in the selection and use of books; personal assistance in handling the catalogues and in rendering familiar the classification and location of the books on the shelves; critical examination of new accessions; construction of judicious cards of reference to date; intelligent tentative selection from sales catalogues of lists for future library purchases; technical co-operative work in bibliography, expected of a librarian as a member of the profession; any personal professional aspirations of a literary character—these more appropriate services for the librarian of culture he can perform at present only in moments snatched from a leisure already too limited for the best conditions of work, or made possible by the courtesy of colleagues.

Washington and Lee Univ., Va. Hon. David Dudley Field has presented to the university his entire collection of law-books. He also intends to give the university another quantity of legal works, comprising the remainder of his law library, excepting a number of volumes given him by societies and authors. The whole gift amounts to over 2000 v., approximately valued at \$25,000.

FOREIGN.

London. BRENTNALL, E. C. In the reading-room of a London free library. Drawing. (*In the Graphic*, London, Oct. 15, p. 457.)

Nottingham (Eng.) F. P. Ls. Added 990; total 69,525; issued 410,976 (fict. 66,512).

PRACTICAL NOTES.

W: Curtis Taylor, of the Public Library, Tacoma, Wash., sends out the following circular:

The Work that Grinds is that which you know will have to be Done Over.

The writer, after various experiments, now saves 80 per cent. of his former annoyance with tags by a method so simple that he takes pleasure in giving it to the profession.

Tags peel off on account of the oily character of the book-covers underneath the glazing. This must be overcome before any paste or glue whatever can permanently hold. Proceed, therefore, as follows:

Apply with a small brush strong Aq. Ammonia to the part which is to hold the tag. It is well to add a very little mucilage to this, merely to mark the place when the ammonia dries. Pass the brush over the place till you get down to the body of the cloth or leather and all sign of greasiness disappear. Ammonia is cheap. Renew it occasionally. When thoroughly dry attach the tag with whatever material you are using. I prefer mucilage, as cleanly and working kindly. When dry coat thoroughly with pure white shellac varnish. This will set perfectly in a few hours.

The little extra trouble of doing this once will save more than three-fourths of your work in this department, leaving your assistants with something better to do. Tags so treated are little likely to become loose, but will long resist wear, and may be sponged clean like tin. If you are pleased with your results all I ask is to be notified of success.

PUBLIC LIBRARY, Tacoma, Wash., October, 1892.

Best light for libraries. — It has long been known that the books of libraries are most injuriously affected by the products of the combustion of coal gas, and in a large number of libraries the electric light is now the only illuminant used. Some quantitative experiments recently carried out supply ample confirmation of the wisdom of the change. It was found that after an exposure of 552 hours to an electric light of 144 candle-power, no yellowing of the leaves or covers of books was observed, while with an exposure of 240 hours' duration to the action of fifty-candle-power gas light, a distinct degradation of tone was apparent.

Librarians.

GREEN, S: Swett. The Worcester Art Association has on exhibition a collection of portraits by Mr. W. G. Page. "The portrait of Saml. S. Green, librarian and one of the state library commission, has created positive enthusiasm. It is a portrait in the true sense of the word, showing the marked individuality of the man, the earnestness and kindness that distinguish his fine, strong face. The pose is easy, standing by a table on which books are lying, the left hand thrust in the breast of the coat." — *Boston d. Adv.*, Oct. 20.

NAGLE, Miss Nellie M., who was connected with the Mutual Library of Philadelphia for two years, has accepted a position in the Mercantile Library.

Cataloging and Classification.

APPRENTICES' L., N. Y. Catalogue of the J. Morgan Slade library and other architectural works. N. Y., 1892. 24 p. O.

The LOS ANGELES P. L. bulletin for October gives special attention to education; the November bulletin treats of Agriculture in California.

The SALEM P. L. bulletin for October has a reading list on English exploration in America to 1600; the Nov. no. has an article on literary clubs.

CHANGED TITLES.

"Ocean's Story," by F. B. Goodrich, Hubbard Bros., 1873, is the same as "Man upon the Sea," published by Lippincott in 1858, with additional six chapters, with no indication of previous title or publication. — JOHN EDMANDS.

FULL NAMES.

Furnished by Harvard College Library.

Drinker, H: Sturgis (Tunneling, explosive compounds, and rock drills);
Ellis, Job Bicknell, and Everhart, B: Matlack (The North American pyrenomycetes);
Flather, J: Joseph (Dynamometers and the measurement of power);
Foster, Wolcott Cronk (A treatise on wooden trestle bridges);
Hoskins, Leander Miller (Elements of graphic statics).
Hunt, Thomas Forsyth, *joint-author* (Soils and crops of the farm);
Lansing, J: Gulian (An Arabic manual);
Sargent, J: Harris (The development of Cleveland's harbor);

Bibliography.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL list of books on Africa and the East, pub. in England, 1889-92; systematically arranged with preface and authors' index. London, Luzac, 1892. 79 p. O. 1 s.

BROSE, Max. Repertorium der deutsch-Kolonialen Litteratur, 1884-90. Berlin, G. Winckelmann, 1892. 8 + 113 p. 8". 2 m.

COLE, T. L. Historical bibliography of the statute law of Iowa. (*In* STATE UNIV. OF IOWA, Law bulletin, no. 2.)

LOUIS DESCHAMPS' "La Philosophie de l'écriture, exposé de l'état actuel de la graphologie," Paris, Alcan, 1892, 8°, (3 fr.), has a "Bibliographie générale."

GATFIELD, G. Guide to printed books and mss. relating to English and foreign heraldry and genealogy. London, Mitchell and Hughes, 1892. Subscription.

KEYSSER, Ad. Zur geschichtlichen und landeskundlichen Bibliographie der Rheinprovinz. Köln, Du Mont Schauberg, 1892. 3 + 46 p. 8°. 2.25 fr.

LENSI, Alfr. Bibliographia italiana di giuochi di carte. Firenze, tip. Landi, 1892. 46 p. 16°.

MARCEL, l'abbé L. Les livres liturgiques du diocèse de Langres; étude bibliographique, suivie d'un appendice sur les livres liturgiques du diocèse de Dijon. Paris, Picard, 1892. 20 + 358 p. 8°. 8 fr.

MEDINA, J. T. Bibliografía de la imprenta en Santiago de Chile des sus orígenes hasta Febrero de 1817. Madrid, Murillo, 1892. 41 + 179 p. + plates, F. 40 fr.

MUSTERKATALOG f. Haus-, Vereins-, Volks-, u. Schulbibliotheken; nebst e. Anleitung zur Errichtung u. Verwalt. v. Bibliotheken; mit Formularen. Hrsg. v. der Gesellschaft f. Verbreitung v. Volksbildg. zu Berlin. 6. Aufl. Hannover-Linden, Manz & Lange, 1892. 8 + 128 p. 8°. 1 m.

SCHULZ, ALBERT. Bibliographie de la guerre franco-allemande, 1870-71, et de la commune de 1871; catalogue de tous les ouvrages publiés en langue française et allemande de 1871 à 1885 incl. suivi d'une table systématique. 2e éd. Paris, A. Schulz, 1892. 128 p. O. 3 fr.

SOMMERVOGEL, P. C. Bibliothèque de la Compagnie de Jésus. 1^{re} ptie: Bibliographie par les PP. Aug. et Aloys de Backer. 2^e ptie: Histoire, par le P. Aug. Carayon. Nouv. éd. Tom. 3 [Desjacques-Gzowski]. Paris, Picard, 1892. 14 + 1984 col. 4°. 30 fr.

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Noticed in *Nation*, Nov. 3, p. 341.

Anonymous and Pseudonyms.

The Danvers jewels and *Sir Charles Danvers* are by Miss Cholmondeley, who for the first time will put her name to her work in "Nemesis," a serial to appear in Temple Bar in 1893.

Ysopé Sakharin, ps. of Louis Alotte in "La morale gallicane." — *Polybib*, 1889, p. 466.

An Englishman in Paris, which was first attributed to Sir Alfred Wallace and then to Mr. Albert D. Van Dam, is now said confidently to be by Sir Joseph Olliffe, and only edited by Mr. Van Dam. — *Illustr. American*, Nov. 26.

The story of Columbus and the World's Columbian Exposition, by special authors. Detroit, Mich., and Windsor, Ont., 1892, is edited by Rev. Tryon Edwards, D.D. — *M. I. C.*

Humors and Blanders.

YOUR true bibliophile regards books as sacred above all other things. Not long ago a casual reader in the Library of Congress became drowsy over a volume that he was perusing, and leaning back in his chair he fell fast asleep. Unfortunately for him one of the assistant librarians had occasion to go to a shelf in the gallery, high up beneath the ceiling. Having difficulty in reaching the volume he was after, he dropped it, and it fell about thirty feet, striking the unconscious sleeper below square on the nose. It was quite heavy, and the blow fairly knocked the somnolent victim out of his chair, stretching him senseless on the floor. Did the assistant librarian rush thereupon to pick him up and restore him? Not a bit of it. He descended as quickly as possible and proceeded with great anxiety to pick up the fragments of the book, which were scattered around, not paying any attention to the sufferer until he had collected all of the pieces. In truth, a man must die some time, but a classical work with rare illustrations is important and must be preserved at any price. — *René Bache*.

IN A PUBLIC LIBRARY. — A young lady entered the library one sunny morning a week or so ago, and asked for the works of Augusta Evans.

"They are not in the library."

"Then something of M. J. Holmes."

"They are all out," was the answer.

"Well," she said, with a sigh of disappointment, "give me something of Shakespeare."

Her literary knowledge was, perhaps, equalled by a certain young attorney who came to the library the other day and demanded in perfect good faith "Vanity Fair," by "Ben-Hur." He probably wanted "A Fair God," by the author of "Ben-Hur."

Somewhat similar is a little incident that took place several years ago. A young lady, noticing that her companion was greatly absorbed in a certain volume, asked what he was reading. "Darwin," was the reply. "By whom?" she asked. "Ony Geegan," was the whimsical reply. "Ah!" was the thoughtful answer, "I have read many of his works, but do not remember that particular one." — *Denver Sun*.

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